

中等职业教育课程改革规划新教材配套教学用书
普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试备考丛书

单元同步测试卷·英语

对口升学考试备考丛书编写委员会 编

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前言

普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试已经进行十余年，但是针对于参加这类考试的考生的服务体系和复习资料的提供相对薄弱。为了帮助参加普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试的广大考生全面、系统、快速、高效地复习备考，我们邀请了一批资深教研员及国家级重点职业学校的具有丰富对口高考复习教学工作的一线教师，参加过对口高考命题、阅卷或新考纲制订的骨干教师，长期进行职业教育研究的科研人员，以及多年来从事教学工作和对口高考复习指导经验丰富的教师，在学习研究考纲和结合平时教学经验的基础上，共同参与认真研讨，并严格按照《普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试纲要》，精心编写了《普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试备考丛书》，供参加普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试的考生复习备考之用。

本丛书具有以下特点：

编委阵容强大：作者均系资深教研人员和国家级中职改革发展示范校建设学校及国家级重点中等职业学校的一线骨干教师，具有丰富的对口高考复习教学经验，并常年研究对口高考命题方向。

编写体系成熟：严格按照最新对口高考大纲进行编写，分析了近几年的对口高考试卷，并且根据新的考试动向进行对口高考试题预测。为提高本套丛书质量，特聘请资深专家严格把关。

编写内容齐全：内容涵盖了最新普通高校招收中等职业学校毕业生考试大纲中要求掌握的全部内容，且题目新颖，具有很强的导向性。

本丛书具备很强的指导性，是普通高校招收中等职业学校毕业生考试复习必备指导用书。

由于编写时间短促、水平有限，在编写过程中，难免有不妥之处，恳请同行专家不吝指正，并欢迎工作在教学第一线的广大老师和参加复习迎考的学生在使用本套丛书试题过程中，提出宝贵意见，并将此综合信息反馈到电子工业出版社供参加考试的学校师生参考（邮箱：guanyl@phei.com.cn），以使本书不断完善。

编者

2014年1月

本书是《普通高校对口招收中等职业学校毕业生考试备考丛书》中的《单元同步测试卷·英语》部分，它涵盖了基础模块、拓展模块和职业模块三部分内容，每单元都有一份综合考试卷，并设置了高一、高二年级的期中、期末考试卷，练习题型与高考试卷一致，重在方便考生的考试适应性。本书围绕考纲，紧扣教材，重在强化基础，提高能力上下工夫，力求做到由易到难，循序渐进，有梯度。

本书适合中等职业学校学生使用，更是参加对口升学考试的学生不可多得的学习用书。

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基础模块（上）

Unit 1、2、3 单元同步测试卷

第一部分 英语知识运用

I. 词汇配对

从右栏选项中选出下列单词的正确释义。

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| () 1. glad | A. 友好的 |
| () 2. both | B. 信函 |
| () 3. live | C. 家庭 |
| () 4. kind | D. 经常 |
| () 5. often | E. 感谢 |
| () 6. thank | F. 高兴的 |
| () 7. letter | G. 两者，双方的 |
| () 8. family | H. 生活，居住；过着 |
| () 9. CCTV | I. 和蔼的；亲切的；种类 |
| () 10. friendly | J. 中国中央电视台 |

II. 单项选择

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 11. There _____ a book on the desk. | A. is | B. am | C. are | D. be |
| 12. I'm glad to _____ you!! | A. let | B. look | C. want | D. meet |
| 13. The students' dormitory is _____ the school library. | A. a lot of | B. after class | C. next to | D. on the right |
| 14. _____ you very much _____ your help. | A. Look... at.. | B. Welcome... to... | C. Enjoy...doing.. | D. Thank...for.... |
| 15. Look _____ the blackboard, please. | A. on | B. at | C. of | D. in |
| 16. The boys in our class enjoy _____ basketball after class. | A. play | B. to play | C. playing | D. plays |
| 17. Our headteacher is popular _____ the students of our class. | A. in | B. at | C. with | D. to |

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 18. One year _____ she could not speak English. | A. before | B. usually | C. ago | D. when |
| 19. _____, I couldn't understand the teachers in the class. | A. With the help of | B. At first | C. In English | D. Next to |
| 20. This is _____ book. | A. my | B. mine | C. I | D. me |
| 21. Our classroom _____ desks and chairs. | A. is full of | B. is popular with | C. on the right | D. is glad to |
| 22. Don't _____ there! Come and help me. | A. live | B. wear | C. see | D. stand |
| 23. — Is my book here?
— Yes, _____ is. | A. they | B. it | C. that | D. this |
| 24. _____ do you like better, Tom or Lily? | A. Whose | B. What | C. Whom | D. Which |
| 25. She didn't tell _____ anything. | A. me | B. I | C. my | D. mine |

III. 完形填空

阅读下面文章，掌握其大意，然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

I have a good friend. 26 Chinese name is Da Shan and his 27 name is Mark Rowswell. He 28 from Canada. He can 29 English and French (法语). And he speaks Chinese very 30. He likes China very much. Now he teaches English 31 Beijing. Da Shan 32 a big nose, big eyes 33 short brown hair. He has a happy family. His wife (妻子) is from Sichuan, China. They 34 two children. Da Shan's father and mother are in Canada. But 35 like China, too. And they often come to China.

- | | | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| () 26. | A. He | B. Him | C. His | D. Hers |
| () 27. | A. English | B. French | C. Chinese | D. Japanese |
| () 28. | A. come | B. does | C. comes | D. do |
| () 29. | A. speak | B. speaks | C. says | D. say |
| () 30. | A. good | B. nice | C. well | D. nicely |
| () 31. | A. at | B. to | C. in | D. of |
| () 32. | A. is | B. are | C. has | D. have |
| () 33. | A. and | B. or | C. so | D. as |
| () 34. | A. are | B. have | C. is | D. am |
| () 35. | A. they | B. them | C. their | D. theirs |

IV. 阅读理解

(A)

根据表格，选择正确答案。

Food	Likes it	Doesn't like it
Tomato	Barry	Jack
Banana	Bill	June
Hamburger	Lucy, Jack	April
Ice cream	Peter, Bob	Barry
Strawberry	Jane, June	Bill

36. _____ like(s) ice cream.
A. Peter B. Barry C. Bob D. A and C
37. Bill likes _____, but doesn't like _____.
A. tomatoes; strawberries B. bananas; strawberries
C. bananas; ice cream D. tomatoes;ice cream
38. _____ like hamburgers.
A. Lucy and June B. Jane and Lucy
C. Lucy and Jack D. April and Jack
39. _____ likes strawberries, but doesn't like bananas.
A. Barry B. Bill C. June D. Jane
40. In the form(表格), we can see _____ names.
A. 6 B. 7 C. 8 D. 9

(B)

Hi! My name is Peter. I am 12. I am in Class 7, Grade 1. I have one brother and one sister. My brother, Jack, has a great sports collection. He has 39 tennis rackets, 78 baseballs, and 34 soccer balls. My sister, Mary, has a sports collection, too. But, she only has 5 basketballs, 3 volleyballs, and some ping-pong. I like cars(小汽车). I have some cars in my room. My parents are teachers. They like sports very much. But they only watch them on TV!

41. There are (有)_____ people (人) in Peter's family.
A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
42. There are _____ cars in Peter's room.
A. 78 B. 34 C. 5 D. some
43. _____watch(es)sports on TV.
A. Jack B. Peter's brother and sister
C. Peter's parents D. Mary
44. Mary has _____ basketballs.
A. 39 B. 78 C. 3 D. 5
45. ____ has a great sports collection.
A. Peter B. Jack C. Mary D. Peter's parents

(C)

I'm thirteen and my sister is nine years old. I like swimming very much, but my sister doesn't do. She likes tennis better. In summer (夏天) I often go swimming. My sister plays tennis with her friends. They are good players (选手) . My friend, Fred likes swimming. He can swim faster than (比) I .

46. Fred likes _____.
A. tennis B. baseball C. jogging D. swimming
47. My sister plays tennis with _____.
A. me B. Fred C. her friends D. herself
48. Which of the following is NOT true? ____
A. Fred swims faster than I.
B. My sister likes swimming better.
C. My sister and her friends are all very good players.
D. In summer I often go swimming.
49. Who's Fred? ____
A. He's my sister's friend. B. He is my friend.
C. He is a tennis player. D. He is my brother.
50. How old is my sister? ____
A. She is thirteen. B. She is nine.
C. She is thirteen years old. D. She likes tennis better.

V. 翻译

一、汉译英

51. 很高兴见到你!

52. 欢迎到我们学校来。

53. 请看这幅照片。

二、英译汉

54. This way, please.

55. Here we are!

56. See you next time.

57. With best wishes!

58. How are you getting along?

基础模块（上）

Unit 4、5、6 单元同步测试卷

I. 词汇配对

从右栏选项中选出下列单词的正确释义。

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| () 1. hear | A. 决不，从不 |
| () 2. leave | B. 天气 |
| () 3. enough | C. 水果 |
| () 4. favorite | D. 不同的，有区别的 |
| () 5. different | E. 重要的 |
| () 6. important | F. 听到，听说 |
| () 7. weather | G. 离开 |
| () 8. fruit | H. 足够的，充分的 |
| () 9. world | I. 最喜爱的 |
| () 10. never | J. 世界 |

II. 单项选择

11. It is _____ 9 o'clock. We have to go home now.
A. already B. suddenly C. certainly D. especially
12. I'm _____ Beijing tomorrow morning.
A. talking with B. finding C. hearing D. leaving for
13. The boy is _____ young _____ answer the question.
A. in great joy B. on time C. too... to D. because of
14. We _____ learning English every day.
A. are late for B. are different from
C. are busy with D. are ashamed of
15. To choose time is _____.
A. saving time B. to save time C. saved time D. to saving time
16. One third of the boys in our class _____ to school by bus every day.
A. goes B. went C. go D. going
17. Getting together is _____ important thing.
A. a B. the C. an D. /
18. We usually have _____ lunch at 12:00.
A. a B. an C. / D. the

19. Don't play _____ football in the street.
A. a B. / C. an D. the
20. "What _____ fine weather!" _____ tallest boy in our class said.
A. /, the B. a, a C. a, an D. a, the
21. Spring is _____ March _____ May in my hometown.
A. from...to B. too...to C. change...into D. enough...to
22. Swimming is my _____ sport.
A. busy B. angry C. hungry D. favorite
23. The book is not as _____ as that one.
A. thicker B. thick C. thickest D. bigger
24. China is one of the _____ countries in the world.
A. large B. larger C. largest D. high
25. —How are you today?
—I am _____ now. Thank you.
A. better B. well C. best D. good

III. 完形填空

阅读下面文章，掌握其大意，然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Mr Bush comes from 26 . He is now 27 a middle school in our city. He has sixty students. He often says his class is too big and it is hard work for him to talk with every student 28 English. He enjoys 29 black tea and green tea. He likes Chinese food 30 , too. He doesn't 31 drinking milk. He likes playing basketball, but he 32 play well. His son and I 33 in the same class. 34 name is James. We are 35 .

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| () 26. | A. Canada | B. Canadian | C. a Canada | D. a Canadian |
| () 27. | A. for | B. on | C. in | D. to |
| () 28. | A. with | B. in | C. at | D. for |
| () 29. | A. to drink | B. drinks | C. drink | D. drinking |
| () 30. | A. very much | B. very | C. much | D. little |
| () 31. | A. like | B. likes | C. liking | D. to like |
| () 32. | A. isn't | B. aren't | C. don't | D. doesn't |
| () 33. | A. be | B. am | C. is | D. are |
| () 34. | A. My | B. Your | C. His | D. Her |
| () 35. | A. a friend | B. friends | C. friend | D. an friend |

IV. 阅读理解

(A)

Teacher: Whose clothes are they? Look, here's a blue coat. Is this yours, Li Ming?
Li Ming: No, it's not mine. I think it's Jim's.

Jim: Yes, it's mine, Mr. Wang.

Teacher: Here you are, Jim. Now, this green shirt. Whose is this shirt?

Li Ming: It's mine, Mr. Wang.

Teacher: OK. Here you are. Are these shoes yours, too?

Li Ming: I think they're Lucy's, Mr. Wang.

Teacher: Is that right, Lucy? Are they yours?

Lucy: I think the black shoes are mine. And the brown shoes are Lily's.

Teacher: Here you are. Oh, where's my cap?

Li Ming: Here it is.

36. Whose is the blue coat? _____

A. Li Ming's. B. Mr. Wang's. C. Jim's. D. Lucy's.

37. Is the green shirt Jim's? _____

A. Yes, I am. B. No, I'm not. C. Yes, it is. D. No, it isn't.

38. What color are Lily's shoes? _____

A. Black. B. Brown. C. Blue. D. White.

39. Whose is the cap? _____

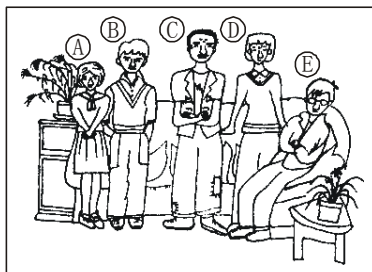
A. Li Ming's. B. The teacher's. C. Jim's. D. Lucy's.

40. Do the teacher and the students look after their things? _____

A. Yes, they do. B. No, they don't. C. Yes, they are. D. No, they aren't.

(B)

I have one brother, one sister and my mum and dad. My parents look quite young, but in fact they're over sixty. My father is usually in his old bad coat, but he gets angry when I say he is a gardener! My mother is very beautiful. My brother has a pair of glasses and looks like a bad boy. Everyone thinks my sister is like my father, but I think she is like my mother. She's quite tall and beautiful.



41. My mother is _____ now.

A. fifty B. about eighty C. over sixty D. we don't know

42. My father's clothes are usually _____.

A. very nice B. funny C. not very good D. we don't know

43. People think my sister _____.

A. is beautiful B. looks like my father
C. looks like my mother D. is very tall

44. Which one is I? _____

A. A. B. B. C. C. D. Not here.

45. Does his brother have a pair of glasses? _____

A. No, he doesn't B. Yes, he has.
C. No, he has D. Yes, he hasn't

(C)

Lily is American. She is twelve. She is a middle school student. She is in No. 15 Middle School. She is in Class 4, Grade One. Her teacher is Miss Green. Her bedroom is very nice. In her bedroom you can see a bed, a table, a chair, a clock, a map, a picture, a cat and some flowers. The bed is white. The table and the chair are brown. The cat is black. It's under the table. The clock is blue. It's on the table. The door and the window are yellow. The map is a map of China. The picture is her family picture. Both of them are on the wall.

46. Lily is an _____ girl.

A. Chinese B. American C. Japanese D. English

47. She has a _____ clock.

A. red B. white C. blue D. black

48. Where is the cat? _____

A. on the wall B. under the table C. at the door D. on the desk

49. How old is the girl? _____

A. 12 B. 6 C. 7 D. 8

50. How many things can you see in her room? _____

A. 5 B. 6 C. 7 D. 8

V. 翻译

一、汉译英

51. 几点了?

52. 你想喝什么?

53. 今天天气怎么样?

二、英译汉

54. It's time for lunch.

55. There is an apple in the box.

56. What fine weather!

57. Autumn is a very busy season.

58. No matter what to do, just do it on time.

基础模块（上）

Unit 1~Unit 6 综合测试卷

第一部分 英语知识运用（共三题，满分 60 分）

I. 词汇配对（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

从右栏选项中选出下列单词的正确释义。

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| () 1. family | A. 计算机 |
| () 2. class | B. 水果 |
| () 3. pretty | C. 季, 季节 |
| () 4. save | D. 订购, 命令 |
| () 5. ticket | E. 家庭作业 |
| () 6. computer | F. 票 |
| () 7. fruit | G. 家庭 |
| () 8. season | H. 班级 |
| () 9. order | I. 漂亮的, 可爱的 |
| () 10. homework | J. 解救, 节省 |

II. 单项选择（共 30 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 30 分）

11. She enjoys ____ to those popular songs.
A. listen B. listening C. to listen D. listened
12. Mary looks ____ today.
A. beautifully B. beautiful C. beauty D. more beautifully
13. A: ____ is the boy in blue?
B: He's Tom.
A. Who B. Whose C. What D. Which
14. Can you ____ the airport on this road?
A. get B. get to C. arrive D. arrive in
15. We should show more ____ about old people.
A. care B. attention C. concern D. concerned
16. If you ____ your teacher's advice, you will not make mistakes.
A. follow B. accept C. receive D. get
17. ____ Lily, everything is going well.
A. With the help B. With his help

- C. With the help of D. With his help of
18. Mathematics ____ easy to learn.
A. is B. are C. am D. be
19. Every year, ____ people come to visit our factory.
A. thousand B. thousand of C. thousands D. thousands of
20. Please turn to page ____, we're learning the ____ lesson.
A. twelfth; twelfth B. twelfth; twelve
C. twelve; twelfth D. twelve; twelve
21. Bill is ____ boy. He can say a few words.
A. a two-month B. two months C. two-months D. two month's
22. In fact, it is not good ____ our health.
A. at B. of C. for D. on
23. They made her ____ monitor.
A. a B. the C. an D. /
24. ____ apple a day keeps the doctors away.
A. The B. A C. An D. Two
25. We can't see ____ sun at ____ night.
A. the; the B. the; / C. a; / D. ./
26. Please ____ your new books here tomorrow.
A. get B. take C. fetch D. bring
27. Li Ming feels ____ today than yesterday.
A. tired B. more tired C. more tire D. much tired
28. The earth is ____ the moon.
A. as 49 times big as B. 49 times as bigger as
C. 49 times as big as D. as big as 49 times
29. There ____ two students and a teacher in the classroom.
A. is B. are C. am D. be
30. Shanghai is ____ the east of China.
A. in B. to C. on D. of
31. The weather of Nanjing is better than ____ of Beijing.
A. that B. those C. this D. these
32. Could you help ____ with ____ English, please?
A. I, my B. me, me C. me, my D. my, I
33. She gave the books to Li Ping and ____.
A. I B. me C. my D. mine
34. An ____ wants to see you.
A. people B. person C. peoples D. persons
35. I'm ____ hearing from you soon.
A. look forward B. look forward to
C. looking forward D. looking forward to

36. There are_____days in a year.
A. three hundred and sixty-five B. three hundred and sixty five
C. three hundred sixty-five D. three hundreds and sixty-five
37. —Can I help you?
—I’d like_____for my twin sons.
A. two pair of shoes B. two pairs of shoe
C. two pair of shoe D. two pairs of shoes
38. English is _____interesting subject for most of _____students.
A. the; / B. the; the C. a; the D. an; the
39. I’m not feeling very well now. I’ve got _____.
A. headache B. a headache C. the headache D. cold
40. —Next Tuesday is the boy’s birthday.
—He is looking forward _____ a lot of presents.
A. to give B. to be given C. to being given D. to giving

III. 完形填空（共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 20 分）

There are four seasons in a year. They are spring, summer, autumn and winter.
Spring is from March 41 May in my hometown. It is quite 42 and windy in spring. In the fields, everything 43 to grow. Trees turn green and flowers start to come out. We usually plant new trees in April. Trees are 44 for our world.
Summer comes 45 spring. It’s the 46 season in a year.
Autumn is a very 47 season. It is the 48 time of a year. All the farmers are very busy in the fields. The weather gets cooler and the days get shorter.
It’s very cold in winter, but I like winter very much. It 49 a lot in my hometown. Sometimes we go skating or 50 . We have a lot interesting sports in winter.

- () 41. A. to B. in C. at D. for
() 42. A. cold B. cool C. warm D. hot
() 43. A. start B. begin C. begins D. began
() 44. A. better B. good C. bad D. worse
() 45. A. before B. behind C. after D. in front of
() 46. A. hot B. hotter C. hottest D much hot
() 47. A. busy B. busier C. busiest D. free
() 48. A. get in B. harvest C. getting in D. harvesting
() 49. A. snow B. snows C. snowing D. snowed
() 50. A. ski B. skiing C. skis D. to skiing.

第二部分 阅读理解（满分 50 分）

IV. 阅读理解（共 25 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 50 分）

(A)

Hi! My name is Peter. I am 12. I am in Class 7, Grade 1. I have one brother and one sister. My

brother, Jack, has a great sports collection. He has 39 tennis rackets, 78 baseballs, and 34 soccer balls. My sister, Mary, has a sports collection, too. But, she only has 5 basketballs, 3 volleyballs, and some ping—pong. I like cars (小汽车). I have some cars in my room. My parents are teachers. They like sports very much. But they only watch them on TV!

51. There are (有) _____ people (人) in Peter’s family.
A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
52. There are _____ cars in Peter’s room.
A. 78 B. 34 C. 5 D. some
53. _____watch(es)sports on TV.
A. Jack B. Peter’s brother and sister
C. Peter’s parents D. Mary
54. Mary has _____ basketballs.
A. 39 B. 78 C. 3 D. 5
55. ____ has a great sports collection.
A. Peter B. Jack C. Mary D. Peter’s parents

(B)

As a vocational school teacher, I have to face all kinds of students every day. Most of them are very good, but some are not. How to treat them?

1. patience
I think that the most important thing, when it comes to being a good vocational school teacher is patience. Patience can make the students gradually（慢慢地）correct their mistakes.
2. words of encouragement
There are many things they do but I’m not satisfied at. But I often encourage them with words. For example, when they clean the classroom, I often say, “Well done!”“You are doing a great job.” Those simple words can give them power. It can inspire（激励）them to work harder and do better.

56. The writer of the article is a _____.
A. student B. doctor
C. vocational school teacher D. writer
57. Are all the students in the vocational school very good? _____
A. Yes B. No C. No mentioned D. All
58. How many ways are mentioned in the article? _____
A. one B. three C. two D. four
59. Do you like the teachers with patience? _____
A. Yes B. No C. So so D. No problem
60. Is it useful to encourage students with words? _____
A. No B. Yes C. No mentioned D. So so

(C)

Ann comes from England. She’s English. She speaks English. She can also speak a little Chinese. She’s in Shanghai now. She’s studying(学习) in a middle school of Shanghai. She has

classes on weekdays. On Sundays she often plays games with her Chinese friends. Her father is working in a factory near her school. He helps the Chinese workers to make nice watches. Ann and her father likes Chinese food. And they like China and the Chinese people very much.

61. Which is right? _____
A. Ann speaks little Chinese.
B. Ann is good at Chinese.
C. Ann can speak some Chinese
D. Ann can speak some Japanese.
62. Can Ann’s father speak Chinese? _____
A. We don’t know. B. Yes. C. No. D. Yes, he can't.
63. Ann has _____ classes on Sundays.
A. some B. no C. many D. five
64. Ann’s father works in a _____ factory.
A. bike B. watch C. food D. clothes
65. —Do Ann and her father like Chinese food?
— _____
A. Yes, they do.
B. No,they don’t.
C. Yes, they don’t.
D. No,they do.

(D)

Jim comes from the U.S.A. He is now living in China. He gets up at about 6:30 and has breakfast at seven o’clock. After breakfast, he says goodbye to his parents and leaves home at 7:30. He usually walks to school. He gets there at 7:55. He has his first class at eight.

Morning classes are over at 12:10 and he has lunch five minutes later. After lunch he plays with his friends.

Afternoon classes begin at 1:30. Usually there are two lessons in the afternoon. They finish at 3:30. Usually he plays games or other things at school, and he gets home at about 5:15 p.m.. He has supper at six and then does his homework and then watches TV. He goes to bed at around 10:30 pm.

66. Where was Jim born(出生)? _____
A. In America. B. In England. C. In China. D. In Beijing.
67. He has breakfast _____.
A. at 6:30 B. at 7:00 C. at 7:30 D. at 7:55
68. Jim is _____.
A. an English teacher B. a doctor
C. a cleaner D. a student
69. How does he go to school? _____
A. By bus. B. By bike. C. On foot. D. By train.

70. He goes to bed at _____ in the evening.
A. 9:00 B. 10:00 C. 10:30 D. 11:30
(E)

Jack likes his bedroom very much because he likes sleeping. Mike likes the living—room because he likes watching TV and doing other things there. Mary likes the dining—room because she likes eating. They are all my best(最好的) friends. On Sundays they often come to my home. I have a big dining—room. There is a round table and four chairs in it. We often have meals and drink tea there. My mother often cooks for us. She cooks nice dishes. Sometimes I can do the cooking, but I don’t like doing that. I like to eat. My father doesn’t like cooking at all.

71. Jack likes his bedroom because he likes _____.
A. books
B. his bed
C. sleeping
D. eating
72. Who likes eating? _____
A. Mike.
B. Mary.
C. Mary and I.
D. Jim.

73. Where do they have meals? _____
A. In the dining—room.
B. In the living—room.
C. In the bedroom.
D. In the washroom.
74. Who often cooks for the children? _____
A. The writer’s mother.
B. The writer’s father.
C. The writer.
D. The writer’s parents.
75. Does the father like cooking? _____
A. Yes. B. No.
C. I don’t know. D. I can’t answer.

第三部分 翻译（共两题，满分 40 分）

V. 汉译英（共 3 小题，每小题 5 分，满分 15 分）

76. 欢迎到我们学校来。

77. 我家充满了爱与温暖。

78. 树有益于我们的世界。

VI. 英译汉（共 5 小题，每小题 5 分，满分 25 分）

79. Thank you for your help.

80. The book is popular with young people.

81. A month ago, I came to Hefei.

82. Here is a gift for you.

83. Summer comes after spring.

基础模块（上）

Unit 7、8、9 单元同步测试卷

I. 词汇配对

从右栏选项中选出下列单词的正确释义。

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| () 1. since | A. 麻烦 |
| () 2. break | B. 清楚的, 明显的 |
| () 3. experience | C. 机器 |
| () 4. trouble | D. 自从, 由于 |
| () 5. clear | E. 领导, 引领 |
| () 6. machine | F. 错的 |
| () 7. agree | G. 失败 |
| () 8. lead | H. 打破, 折断 |
| () 9. fail | I. 同意 |
| () 10. wrong | J. 经验, 经历 |

II. 单项选择

11. It was a pity _____ her yesterday.
A. not to meet B. to not meet
C. see D. not see
12. I'd like _____ at home. I feel like _____ TV.
A. staying, watching
B. to stay , to watch
C. to stay, watching
D. staying, to watch
13. Linda always takes _____ active part in sports after school.
A. / B. a C. an D. the
14. I _____. \$100 on the new bike.
A. cost B. spent C. paid D. took.
15. The snow storm which hit this area last night was _____ in recent years.
A. heavy B. heavier C. heaviest D. the heaviest

16. I _____ English for about six years and I really love it.
A. learn B. learnt
C. have been learning D. am learning
17. —How do you learn English?
—I learn English by _____.
A. listen to cassettes
B. speak it
C. listening to cassettes
D. ask the teacher
18. He _____ up early. But now he doesn't get up early.
A. is used get
B. used to get
C. was used to get
D. used getting
19. —What a nice classroom!
—It _____ every day.
A. is cleaning
B. has cleaned
C. must clean
D. is cleaned
20. I spend much money on books _____ I am not rich.
A. but B. so
C. even though D. as if
21. She seldom goes out, _____ she?
A. do B. does
C. don't D. doesn't
22. There _____ a number of volunteers in the club and the number of them _____ growing larger and larger.
A. is; are B. are; is
C. have; is D. have; are
23. —Could you please move over a little and make some _____ for me? —Sure, please.
A. place B. seat
C. room D. ground
24. Do you know the girl _____ is reading under the tree?
A. which B. who
C. what D. whom
25. Not only my parents but also I _____ a doctor.
A. are B. is
C. am D. were

III. 完形填空

阅读下面文章，掌握其大意，然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Han Meimei is a hard-working student. She can 26 English very well because she works hard at it. One day, her teacher, Mr Wu, asks her to come to the office. “Meimei, there 27 a story-telling contest next week.” He says. “Would you like to take part in it?” “What shall I have to do, Mr Wu?” asks Mermei. “You’ll have to tell an English story in front of the whole school. If you try your best, 28 you’ll win,” says her teacher. “ All right. I’ll try,” says Meimei.

On Sunday night she goes to bed late to get her story ready for the contest. It is 29 interesting story. Meimei doesn’t go to bed until midnight.

On 30 morning she gets up late. When she 31 it is already seven o’clock. She washes quickly. Then she has a quick breakfast. After that she runs all the way to school.

When she gets to school, Mr Wu 32 for her outside of the school building, and he looks 33. “Why are you so 34 ?” he asks. “Sorry, Mr Wu. I wake up late.” Meimei says. “The contest will begin in a minute. Remember to speak slowly and clearly.” Mr Wu says.

Meimei keeps his words. She tells her story very well. In the end she comes in first. “You’ve done very well. 35 !” says Mr Wu.

- () 26. A. say B. talk C. tell D. speak
- () 27. A. will have B. will be C. is D. has
- () 28. A. I’m sorry B. I’m afraid C. I’m glad D. I’m sure
- () 29. A. an B. a C. the D. /
- () 30. A. Sunday B. Monday C. Tuesday D. Wednesday
- () 31. A. gets up B. wakes C. wakes up D. goes up
- () 32. A. waits B. is waiting C. waiting D. wait
- () 33. A. worried B. worry C. happy D. tired
- () 34. A. early B. late C. later D. earlier
- () 35. A. Bad luck B. Congratulations C. OK D. Well

IV. 阅读理解。

(A)

根据表格，选择正确答案。

Food	Likes it	Doesn’t like it
Tomato	Barry	Jack
Banana	Bill	June
Hamburger	Lucy, Jack	April
Ice cream	Peter, Bob	Barry
Strawberry	Jane, June	Bill

36. _____ like(s) ice cream.
- A. Peter
- B. Barry
- C. Bob
- D. A and C
37. Bill likes _____, but doesn’t like _____.
- A. tomatoes; strawberries
- B. bananas; strawberries
- C. bananas; icecream
- D. tomatoes;icecream
38. _____ like hamburgers.
- A. Lucy and June
- B. Jane and Lucy
- C. Lucy and Jack
- D. April and Jack
39. _____ likes strawberries, but doesn’t like bananas.
- A. Barry
- B. Bill
- C. June
- D. Jane
40. In the form(表格), we can see _____ names.
- A. 6
- B. 7
- C. 8
- D. 9
- (B)

I will tell you the story of the ant and the grasshopper（蝗虫）. It is a cold winter’s day and an ant is bringing out some grains of corn（谷粒）. He gathered（收集）them in the summer. He wants to dry them. The grasshopper is hungry. He sees the ant and says, “Give me a few grains corn; I am dying of hunger（饿死）.”

- “But,” says the ant, “what did you do in the summer? Didn’t you store up（贮藏）some corn?”
- “No,” says the grasshopper, “I was too busy.”
- “What did you do?” asks the ant.
- “I sang all day,” answers the grasshopper.
- “If you sang all summer,” says the ant, “you can dance all winter.”

41. The ant dries the grains of corn _____.
- A. in the summer
- B. in the winter
- C. on weekdays
- D. when he is hungry
42. The grasshopper is very hungry because he only _____ in the summer.
- A. danced

- B. dried the grains
 - C. stored up corn
 - D. sang
43. The ant gave the grasshopper _____.
- A. some grains of corn
 - B. something to eat
 - C. nothing
 - D. some rice
44. The title (题目) of the story may be _____.
- A. The Ant and the Grasshopper
 - B. The Ant Sings and Dances
 - C. The Busy Ant and the Happy Grasshopper
 - D. Store up Some Corn and You'll Be Hungry
45. From the story we can know _____.
- A. the ant is our good friend
 - B. we must think before we do anything
 - C. people must help others
 - D. we must work hard for a good life

(C)

Most people want to work, but it has become more difficult in today's world to find work for everybody. The economy of the world needs to grow by 4% each year just to keep the old number of jobs for people. Often this is not possible, and so more people are out of work. Some people have no jobs now because new machines can do the work of many people in a short time. Also, machines do not ask for more money and longer holidays. In all of the countries of the world, machines are taking work from people, not only in factories but also on the farms. One machine can often do the work of forty people. About 75,000 people are moving to the cities a day to look for jobs, but only 70% of them can find jobs.

46. It was _____ for people to find work before than today.
- A. not possible
 - B. difficult
 - C. more difficult
 - D. easier
47. If the economy of the world grows by 4% each year, _____.
- A. people will have no jobs
 - B. people can still have jobs as before
 - C. 4% of the people will have jobs
 - D. 97% of the people
48. One machine can do as much work as _____.
- A. 40% of the people

- B. 4% of the people in the world
 - C. 40 people
 - D. 75,000 people
49. How many people outside cities go into cities to look for jobs each day? _____
- A. 70% of the people
 - B. 4% of the people in the world
 - C. More than 75,000
 - D. About 75,000 people
50. Which of the following is NOT true? _____
- A. Machines are taking work instead of people.
 - B. Now more people are out of work.
 - C. Machines need more money and longer holidays.
 - D. Most people want to have jobs.

V. 翻译

一、汉译英

51. 你在等谁?

52. 这张旧照片使她想起了她的祖母。

53. 不要和同学打架。

二、英译汉

54. Life is full of challenges.

55. Your dress is the same as hers.

56. I don't know whether he will come to my birthday party or not tomorrow.

57. With the help of his mother, he finally gave up smoking.

58. You are late for class again. You'd better come here on time next time.

基础模块（上）

Unit 10、11、12 单元同步测试卷

I. 词汇配对

从右栏选项中选出下列单词的正确释义。

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| () 1. ancient | A. 发展 |
| () 2. delicious | B 诚实的 |
| () 3. tired | C. 胜利 |
| () 4. victory | D. 古代的 |
| () 5. fit | E. 祝贺 |
| () 6. develop | F. 扫除, 扫荡 |
| () 7. express | G. 表达, 说明 |
| () 8. congratulation | H. 美味的, 可口的 |
| () 9. sweep | I. 适合, 安装 |
| () 10. honest | J. 疲劳的 |

II. 单项选择

11. Li Jun has _____ the army for 2 years.
A. joined B. be in
C. been in D. joined in
12. I'll go to Shanghai if it _____ rain tomorrow.
A. don 't B. won't
C. isn't D. doesn't
13. —Will you go for a picnic with your parents this weekend?
—It just _____ the weather.
A. because of B. decides by
C. depends on D. thanks to
14. Take a shower before _____ to bed, please.
A. go B. going
C. went D. goes
15. —Could you _____ me your bike?
—Sorry, Tom _____ it just now.
A. lend, borrow B. borrow, lend

- C. borrow, lent D. lend, borrowed
16. Please _____, or I'll be late for work.
A. call me up B. call up me
C. don't call me up D. don't call up me
17. Women play an important _____ in our country.
A. parts B. roles
C. activity D. part
18. Did you know _____ in the past?
A. which subject did Ted like best
B. which subject Ted likes best
C. which subject Ted liked best
D. which subject does Ted liked best
19. It is cold, please keep the door _____.
A. open B. close
C. opened D. closed
20. Have you found the answer _____ the question?
A. by B. with
C. for D. to
21. —Would you like to go and see Avatar with me tonight?
—Thank you very much, but I _____ it already.
A. see B. will see
C. have seen D. am seeing
22. —If you want to know how to cook, which program will help you?
— _____.
A. CCTV news
B. Animal World
C. Kitchen time
D. Popular Music
23. —How many people are there in the hall?
—About two _____ people are listening to the speech.
A. hundred of B. hundreds
C. hundred D. hundreds of
24. —How dangerous!
—Yes. I think the policeman should stop the children _____ soccer in the street.
A. play B. playing
C. to play D. plays
25. —Listen! Amy is singing in the next room.
—It _____ be Amy. She's gone to Suzhou.
A. can't B. mustn't
C. may D. should

III. 完形填空

阅读下面文章，掌握其大意，然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Some years later, Disney moved to the west coast (海岸) of the USA. He tried to get work as an artist but still he was unsuccessful. One day he remembered the mouse got 26 of his home. He 27 his pencil and started 28. Day after day he practiced and drew 29 pictures of the mouse that he had known. At last he was 30 with one of the pictures of the mouse. He 31 it Mickey Mouse.

Disney's success as a cartoon-maker had begun. He soon drew other cartoon characters like Donald Duck and during the 1920s and the 1930s he made 32 cartoons about 33. These cartoons were all 34 ones. Before the days of television, they used to be shown in 35 all over the country before the main(主要的) film was shown. Later Disney made longer films.

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| () 26. | A. in | B. at | C. from | D. out |
| () 27. | A. picked up | B. looked up | C. got up | D. wrote with |
| () 28. | A. to draw | B. draw | C. to drawing | D. drew |
| () 29. | A. important | B. different | C. wonderful | D. much |
| () 30. | A. boring | B. angry | C. tired | D. pleased |
| () 31. | A. bought | B. drew | C. called | D. asked |
| () 32. | A. a lot of | B. a lot | C. lot of | D. lot |
| () 33. | A. their | B. them | C. they | D. it |
| () 34. | A. short | B. small | C. long | D. big |
| () 35. | A. homes | B. offices | C. cinemas | D. theaters |

IV. 阅读理解

(A)

Everybody needs water. All plants need water. We use water to wash cups, cars, clothes and ourselves.

Where does all water come from? It comes from the clouds. The clouds can change into rain. Some of the rain goes down the ground. Some of the rain water goes down the mountains into streams(小溪). The streams come together to make rivers and lakes.

Water can change itself. When water gets very cold, it becomes ice. When water gets very hot, it becomes steam(水蒸气).

36. _____ need water.

- A. Only animals
- B. Only plants
- C. Only people
- D. All living things

37. We usually clean our clothes with _____.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| A. steam | B. clouds |
| C. water | D. rain |

38. The water in the streams comes from the _____.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| A. river | B. lake |
| C. wind | D. clouds |

39. When the weather gets very _____, water changes into ice.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A. warm | B. hot |
| C. cool | D. cold |

40. Where does steam come from? _____

- A. It comes from the clouds.
- B. It comes from plants.
- C. It comes from very hot water.
- D. It comes from very cold water

(B)

Life in the twenty-first century will be very different from life today. Between then and now many changes will take place, but what will the changes be?

The population is growing fast. There will be many people in the world and most of them will live longer than people live now.

Computers will be much smaller and more useful, and there will be at least one in every home. And computer studies will be one of the important subjects in schools then.

People will work fewer hours than they do now and they will have more free time for sports, watching TV and traveling. Traveling will be much easier and cheaper. And many more people will go to other countries for holidays.

There will be changes in our food, too. Maybe no one will eat meat every day, instead they eat more fruit and vegetables. Maybe people will be healthier.

Work in the future will be different, too. Dangerous and hard work can be done by robots. Because of this, many people will not have enough work to do. This will be a problem.

41. There will be _____ in the future.

- A. small population
- B. few changes
- C. more people
- D. few people

42. In the future the computer will be _____.

- A. much bigger and few people will use it
- B. much smaller and more useful
- C. smaller and not many people will use it
- D. bigger and a lot of people will use it

43. In the future more people _____.

- A. will go to other countries for holidays
- B. will study at school
- C. will go earlier
- D. will work for many hours

44. People will prefer _____ to _____ in the future.

- A. fruit and vegetables; meat
- B. meat; fruit and vegetables
- C. fruit and meat; vegetables
- D. meat and vegetables; fruit

45. The robots will _____ in the future.

- A. do the dangerous work
- B. do all the work
- C. do only housework
- D. do the easy work for people

(C)

On a Friday night, a poor young violinist was playing his violin at the entrance of the subway station. The music was so great that people slowed down to listen and put some money into his hat.

The next day, the violinist came to the entrance again. He put down his hat as usual. Beside the hat was a piece of paper with some words on it. It said, "A George Sang has put an important thing into my hat by mistake. Welcome to claim(认领) it." Soon the people were all attracted by the words and wondered what it could be. After a while a man rushed through the crowd, took the violinist's shoulders and said, "I knew you would certainly come here." The violinist asked, "Did you lose something?" "Lottery(彩票)." The violinist took out a lottery ticket with Sang's name on it. Sang took it and danced happily.

Sang was an office worker. He bought the lottery and won a prize of \$500, 000. But when he gave \$50 to the violinist for his wonderful music, the lottery ticket was thrown in, too. The violinist was a college student. That morning, he was going to fly to Vienna for high education. However, when he found the ticket, he cancelled the flight and returned to the entrance.

Later someone asked the violinist why he didn't take the lottery ticket to pay the tuition fee(学费). He said "Although I don't have much money, I live happily. If I lose honesty(诚实), I won't be happy forever."

46. Why did the young man play the violin at the entrance? _____

- A. For pleasure
- B. To earn money
- C. For love
- D. To make friends

47. What did George Sang put into the violinist's hat on a Friday night by mistake? _____

- A. Money.
- B. Lottery.
- C. Money and lottery.
- D. Nothing.

48. George Sang was very _____ to see the young violinist the next day.

- A. worried
- B. sorry

C. sad

D. happy

49. What does the underlined word "cancelled" in the third paragraph mean? _____

- A. 取消
- B. 延误
- C. 预定
- D. 结束

50. What's the best title(标题) for this passage? _____

- A. The meaning of honesty
- B. An office worker and a lottery ticket
- C. The importance of being honest
- D. A violinist and an office worker

V. 翻译

一、汉译英

51. 你应该和同学友好相处。

52. 请问，到最近的邮局怎么走？

53. 不要在这儿游泳，危险。

二、英译汉

54. She is good at singing pop songs.

55. He has few friends, he feels lonely.

56. I was watching TV while my mother was cooking.

57. Yesterday I joined an English club.

58. You must keep silent in the reading-room.

基础模块（上）

Unit 7~Unit 12 综合测试卷

第一部分 英语知识运用（共三题，满分 60 分）

I. 词汇配对（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

从右栏选项中选出下列单词的正确释义。

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| () 1. modern | A. 商业，生意 |
| () 2. wonderful | B. 握着，举行 |
| () 3. remind | C. 不安的，紧张的 |
| () 4. treasure | D. 意思是，意味着 |
| () 5. share | E. 提醒，使想起 |
| () 6. mean | F. 现代的 |
| () 7. nervous | G. 财富 |
| () 8. hold | H. 遗失 |
| () 9. lose | I. 共有，共享 |
| () 10. business | J. 奇妙的 |

II. 单项选择（共 30 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 30 分）

11. His _____ too long. He will have _____ cut.
A. hairs are, them
B. hair is, it
C. hair are, them
D. hairs are, it
12. Jane can play not only _____ piano but also _____ tennis.
A. /, the
B. the, the
C. the, /
D. /, /
13. What _____ fine weather it is here!
A. an
B. a
C. the
D. /
14. I am sure he will be back _____ an week.
A. after
B. in
C. for
D. to
15. —I'd like to find some information about the Great Wall. Could you teach me _____ to search the internet?
—Sure.
A. how
B. when
C. where
D. what

16. —How well she sings!
—Yes, she has a very sweet _____.
A. voice
B. sound
C. noise
D. mouth
17. Tom likes cars. He enjoys _____ model cars of all kinds.
A. collects
B. collecting
C. to collect
D. collected
18. You should learn to _____ your temper, or you can't get on _____ with them.
A. lose, well
B. keep, well
C. lost, good
D. kept, good
19. _____ is really hard _____ them to climb Mount Qomolangma.
A. This, to
B. It, for
C. This, for
D. It, to
20. Are you afraid of _____ at home, Linda? No, I've grown up.
A. alone
B. being alone
C. lonely
D. being lonely
21. He usually spends much time _____ his lessons.
A. doing
B. to do
C. does
D. did
22. Your father used to work in the factory, ____?
A. did he
B. didn't he
C. does he
D. used he
23. —Is Jin Yong one of the greatest and oldest _____ writers?
—Yes. He is still _____.
A. living, alive
B. living, live
C. alive, living
D. lively, living
24. She _____ go to bed _____ her son came back.
A. did, until
B. does, until
C. didn't, until
D. doesn't, until
25. —Could you tell me _____?
—She's honest and helpful.
A. how she is like
B. what she was like
C. what she looks like
D. what she is like
26. He is tall, _____ his son is short.
A. when
B. or
C. while
D. and
27. There is _____ pollution in the world. We must stop it.
A. much too
B. too much
C. many too
D. too many

28. They will agree _____ our answers.
A. on B. with C. in D. to
29. Mrs. Wang was so _____ that she couldn't stop _____.
A. excited, cry B. excited, crying C. exciting, crying D. exciting, to cry
30. People always work hard to make their lives _____.
A. happy B. happily C. unhappy D. happiness
31. —You'd better hurry, or we'll be late for the plane.
—Don't worry. The plane will _____ in two hours.
A. take in B. take away C. take off D. take out
32. —What about playing football this afternoon, Sam?
—I would rather _____ at home than _____ football. It's too hot outside.
A. stay; playing B. stay; play C. to stay; to play D. to stay; playing
33. Mount Wuyi is worth _____. The mountains there are covered _____ all kinds of green plants.
A. visiting, for B. to visit, with C. to visit, by D. visiting, with
34. I don't know _____.
A. where does he come from B. what is his name. C. how old he is D. when will he leave.
35. —What else would you like to eat?
—_____ I'm full. Thanks.
A. Nothing else. B. Else nothing. C. Something else. D. Else something.
36. —Do you know the man _____ is running along the street?
—Yes. He is our English teacher.
A. who B. which C. whom D. whose
37. It is said that Ford _____ a new kind of car recently.
A. had develop B. developed C. has developed D. develops

38. The population of Shanghai is larger than _____ of Shenyang.
A. that B. it C. one D. this
39. _____ of the teachers are women in our school.
A. Two third B. Two threes C. Two thirds D. Second three
40. —Could I ask you a rather personal question?
—Of course, _____.
A. good idea B. that's right C. never mind D. go ahead

III. 完形填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

It was almost 9:00 p.m. when Mia Jonson left her office to go home. It was 41. She started her car and she 42 down the dark road that led to her house in the country. She turned on the radio and sang songs while she was driving. The heater wasn't working, and singing helped to keep her 43.

The snow was heavy. Then Mia went across a small 44. The bridge was covered with ice and the car went out of control. Mia hit her head on the steering wheel and lost consciousness(知觉).

When she 45, she found her head was bleeding(流血), and she was shaking from the cold. She didn't know 46 she was. Mia opened the car door and looked around. She was under the bridge, and her car was sitting on the 47 river! She felt very 48. She knew the ice wouldn't 49 her car for very long. She 50 to walk up the hill several times, but she kept falling in the snow. Mia tried one more time. She fell again, but this time she couldn't get up. She knew that no one could see her car under the bridge. She was lying in the snow, and she couldn't move. Mia closed her eyes and waited to die.

Then she heard a voice. Mia opened her eyes. There was an old man standing over her. She stood up and walked up with the help of the old man. "That's my truck," said the old man. "Get in and I'll take you home."

- | | | | | |
|---------|------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| () 41. | A. raining | B. cool | C. snowing | D. late |
| () 42. | A. ran | B. drove | C. walked | D. rode |
| () 43. | A. happy | B. not alone | C. warm | D. not lonely |
| () 44. | A. bridge | B. village | C. town | D. farm |
| () 45. | A. got up | B. came back | C. looked up | D. woke up |
| () 46. | A. how | B. what | C. why | D. where |
| () 47. | A. deep | B. frozen | C. wide | D. cold |
| () 48. | A. angry | B. sad | C. surprised | D. afraid |
| () 49. | A. keep | B. pull | C. take | D. hold |
| () 50. | A. tried | B. wanted | C. would like | D. seemed |

第二部分 阅读理解 (满分 50 分)

IV. 阅读理解 (共 25 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 50 分)

(A)

“Tom? Are you in bed yet?” called Mrs. White. There was no answer. Mrs. White put down her book and went to her 14-year-old son’s room. Tom was sitting in front of a bright computer screen on which a motorbike was running fast.

“Oh, Tom. You’re still playing on that computer game. You must stop now, because it’s half past eleven. If you don’t go to bed soon, you’ll be very tired tomorrow.” said Mrs. White.

“But I’ve nearly won the game.” Tom said to Mrs. White. She could see the excitement on his face. She sat down beside him.

“You’re always playing on the computer. You spend more time on this machine than on your homework.”

Today more and more families have computers. Parents hope computers can help their children improve their study at school. But many of their children use computers to play games, listen to songs and watch videos instead of studying. We often see that computer net bars are crowded with people, especially young boys. They spend a lot of money competing (竞争) with the computerized (用计算机控制的) machines. The more they lose, the more they want to win. The result is that they don’t want to work or study.

In some countries, even scientists hate computers. They say computers cause millions of people to lose their jobs or cause them a lot of trouble. Computer game addiction(瘾) is a serious problem in social(社会的) life. Something should have to be done to solve the problem.

51. How did Mrs. White feel when she saw her son playing late? _____

- A. She felt excited.
- B. She felt happy.
- C. She felt worried.
- D. She felt wonderful.

52. Parents hope computers can _____.

- A. help their children improve their study at school
- B. help their children play well
- C. help their children know a lot of Internet knowledge
- D. help their children relax themselves

53. Many children use computers to _____.

- A. watch videos
- B. listen to songs
- C. play games
- D. A, B and C

54. The writer thinks _____.

- A. the boys can go to the computer net bars, but the girls can’t
- B. the computer net bars are very useful
- C. the children spend too much money on computer games
- D. the children should play computer games

55. Why do some scientists hate computers? _____

- A. They think computers cause millions of people to lose their jobs.
- B. They think computers cause them a lot of trouble.
- C. They think it’s a waste of time to use computers.
- D. Both A and B.

(B)

When you are learning English, you find it not clever to put an English sentence, word for word, into your own language. Take the sentence “How do you do?” as an example. If you look up each word in the dictionary, one at a time, what is your translation(翻译)? It must be a wrong sentence.

Language does not just have different sounds, they are also different in many ways. It’s important to master (掌握) the rules for word order in the study of English, too. If the sentences put words in a wrong order, the listeners can’t understand the speakers’ sentences easily. Sometimes when the order is changed, the meaning of the sentence doesn’t change. Let’s see the difference between the two pairs of sentences.

“She only likes apples.” “Only she like apples.”

“I’ve seen the film already.” “I have already seen the film.”

When you are learning English, you must do your best to get the spirit (精神) of the language and use it as the English speakers do.

56. From the passage we know that _____ when we are learning English.

- A. we shouldn’t put every word into our own language
- B. we shouldn’t look up every word in the dictionary
- C. we need to put every word into our own language
- D. we must read word by word

57. The writer thinks it is _____ in learning English.

- A. difficult to understand different sounds
- B. possible to remember the word order
- C. important to master the rules in different way
- D. easy to master the rules for word order

58. We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A. the meaning of an English sentence always changes with the order of the words
- B. the order of words can never change the meaning of an English sentence
- C. sometimes different order of words has a different meaning
- D. if the order of words is different, the meaning of the sentence must be different.

59. “She only likes apples,” _____

- A. is the same as “Only she likes apple”.

- B. is different from “Only she likes apple”.
C. means “She likes fruit except apples”.
D. means “She doesn’t like apples”.
60. Which is the best title for this passage? _____
- A. Different Orders, Different Meanings
B. How to speak English?
C. How to put English into Our Own Language?
D. How to learn English?

(C)

Modern life is impossible without traveling. The fastest way of traveling is by plane. With a modern airline, you can travel in one day to places which it took a month or more to get to a hundred years ago.

Traveling by train is slower than plane, but it has its advantages(优势). You can see the country you are traveling through. Modern trains have comfortable seats and dining-cars. They make even the longest journey enjoyable.

Some people prefer to travel by sea when possible. There are large liners and river boats. You can visit many other countries and different places. And traveling by sea is a very pleasant way to spend a holiday.

Many people like to travel by car. You can make your own timetable. You can travel three or four hundred miles or only fifty or one hundred miles a day, just as you like. You can stop wherever you wish-where there is something to see, at a good restaurant where you can enjoy a good meal, or at a hotel to spend the night. That is why traveling by car is popular for pleasant trips, while people usually take a train or plane when they are traveling on business.

61. If you want to go to a faraway place in the shortest time, you'd better travel _____.
A. by train B. by sea
C. by plane D. by car
62. If you want to travel more freely, the best way is _____.
A. by train B. by sea
C. by plane D. by car
63. The passage tells us that all the ways of traveling are enjoyable except traveling _____.
A. by train B. by sea
C. by plane D. by car
64. The reason why businessmen usually take a train or plane is probably to _____.
A. save time
B. enjoy themselves
C. visit more places
D. travel farther
65. From the passage we can see that _____.
A. all the ways of traveling today are much faster than those a hundred years ago

Soil pollution

In order to have a good harvest, most of the farmers use chemicals (化学药品) too much in their fields. That's bad for the soil. But this kind of pollution is difficult to stop.

Hope for the future

These problems are very serious for our future, so all of us should do something to improve our environment. If we can stop pollution, our planet will become more and more beautiful and our health will be better. Let's be greener people!

66. _____ have made the earth change a lot.
- A. Human beings
B. Animals
C. Plants
D. People in other planets
67. There are _____ kinds of pollution in this passage.
- A. two
B. three
C. four
D. five
68. Pollution isn't a big problem now, is it? _____
- A. Yes, it is.
B. No, it isn't.
C. Yes, there is.
D. No, there isn't.
69. Which sentence is NOT right according to the passage? _____
- A. Most of things that we have done are good for our planet.
B. We must stop the factories from pouring waste water into the rivers and lakes.
C. Because of water pollution, many rivers and lakes are now dead.
D. Water pollution is very serious nowadays.
70. Which sentence is RIGHT? _____
- A. Though Mexico city is always covered by thick brown clouds, it's still a beautiful sunny capital.

- B. Air pollution can make people sick.
- C. Now fewer farmers use chemicals in the fields.
- D. Factories, cars, trucks and buses are the main cause of soil pollution.

(E)

What are you going to do if you are in a burning house? How will you escape? Do you know how to save yourself? Please read the following passage.

Escaping a fire is a serious matter. Knowing what to do during a fire can save yourself. It is important to know the ways you can use and to show them to everyone in the family, such as stairways (楼梯) and fire escapes, but not lifts.

From the lower floors of the buildings, escaping through windows is possible, learn the best way of leaving through windows with the least chance of serious injury (伤害).

The second floor window is usually not very high from the ground. An average person, hanging by the finger-tips (手指尖) will have a drop of about six feet to the ground. It is about the height of an average man. Of course, it is safer to jump a short way than to stay in a burning building.

Windows are also useful when you are waiting for help. Be sure to keep the door closed. Or smoke and fire may be drawn into the room. Keep your head low at the window to be sure you get fresh air rather than smoke that may have leaked (泄露) into the room.

On a second or third floor, the best windows for escape are those which open onto a roof (屋顶). From the roof a person can drop to the ground more safely. Dropping onto cement (水泥) might end in injury. Bushes and grass can help to break a fall.

71. It is important to _____.
A. know the ways to escape a fire
B. put out a fire in a burning house
C. jump out of a burning house
D. keep the door closed
72. It is possible to escape through the windows _____.
A. if you are strong enough
B. if there are some bushes on the ground
C. if you live on a lower floor
D. if you have a long rope
73. Which of the following ways of escaping is NOT right? _____.
A. You can escape through stairways
B. Use a lift to come down at once
C. Escape through the windows which open onto a roof
D. You can choose fine escapes
74. Keep your head low at the window so that _____ if the building is on fire
A. you can get fresh air
B. you can call for help

- C. you can easily jump off
- D. you can be seen first

75. The best title for the passage is _____.
A. Escaping through the windows
B. Save Yourself from A Burning House
C. Knowledge on fire
D. Waiting for Help

第三部分 翻译 (共两题, 满分 40 分)

V. 汉译英 (共 3 小题, 每小题 5 分, 满分 15 分)

76. 你必须好好照顾你的妈妈。

77. 你学习越努力, 你的成绩就越好。

78. 上海的天气和北京的不同。

VI. 英译汉 (共 5 小题, 每小题 5 分, 满分 25 分)

79. They are busy getting ready for the test.

80. Why not go out for a walk after supper?

81. Make up your mind to work hard, and you'll succeed sooner or later.

82. It is important to protect environment now.

83. China is a great country with a long history.

基础模块（上）· 综合测试卷

第一部分 英语知识运用（共三题，满分 60 分）

I. 词汇配对。从 B 栏所给的中文选项中选出 A 栏英语词汇的正确释义（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

A 栏			B 栏	
1	change		A	信息
2	wonderful		B	古代的
3	dormitory		C	想起
4	hardworking		D	非常好的
5	require		E	活动
6	celebration		F	宿舍
7	activity		G	勤劳的
8	ancient		H	需要
9	remember		I	零钱
10	information		J	庆祝典礼

II. 单项选择（共 30 小题，每小题 1 分，共 30 分）

11. 3/5 means _____.
A. three five B. three fives C. three fifth D. three fifths
12. —Is it the most common way of greeting to say “Hello” in English-_____ countries?
—Yes, it is.
A. speaking B. spoken C. speak D. say
13. — _____?
—This is Jim speaking.
A. Who are you speaking B. Is it Jim speaking
C. Who is it speaking D. Who is that speaking
14. —This is a new watch.
— _____!
A. What nice it is B. How nice it is
C. It’s how nice D. It’s nice of you

15. —Hey, taxi!
— _____, sir?
—Rail station, _____.
A. Where, please B. Where to, please
C. Go where, quickly D. To railway station, yes
16. Which of _____ books is yours?
A. this B. that C. those D. any
17. There _____ a pen and three books on the desk.
A. is B. are C. have D. has
18. _____ uncle is an expert on DNA.
A. Tom’s and Jane’s B. Tom’s and Jane
C. Tom and Jane’s D. Tom and Jane
19. _____ is the weather like today?
A. How B. How about C. What D. What about
20. _____ is developing with great speed.
A. Industry of China B. China industry
C. China’s industry D. Chinese industry
21. There is no use _____ there.
A. go B. to go C. going D. gone
22. There isn’t anyone at the door, _____?
A. isn’t there B. is there C. isn’t it D. is it
23. His stepmother is kind _____ him.
A. of B. in C. to D. at
24. Children enjoy _____ stories.
A. read B. reading C. to read D. red
25. This is a friend of _____.
A. my B. me C. I D. mine
26. Your story is perfect. I’ve never heard _____ before.
A. the better one B. a better one
C. the best one D. a good one
27. At first, I can’t _____ the teachers in class and I felt nervous.
A. know B. listen C. catch D. follow
28. _____ the teachers, everything is going well now.
A. With the help B. With the help of
C. With his help D. With his help of
29. I am studying in Beijing now, I often _____ around the beautiful city with my friends on Saturdays.
A. go sight B. go sighting C. go sightseeing D. go touring
30. More and more _____ take part in international sports competitions.
A. woman players B. woman player

- C. women player D. women players
31. I have two _____ and three bottles of _____ here.
A. orange, orange B. oranges, oranges
C. orange, oranges D. oranges, orange
32. I am looking forward to _____ from you.
A. hear B. hearing C. hears D. heard
33. This question is _____ difficult to answer.
A. quite B. enough C. too D. rather
34. He became a professor _____.
A. in his thirty B. on his thirty
C. in his thirties D. on his thirties
35. I spent _____ in doing my homework yesterday.
A. a half and two hours B. two and a half hour
C. two hours and a half D. a half hours and two
36. I have never seen _____ thing before.
A. a such B. a so C. such a D. so a
37. She is an easy-going girl. _____ you meet her, she will smile to you.
A. While B. As C. Since D. Every time
38. I'm not feeling very well now. I've got _____.
A. headache B. a headache C. the headache D. cold
39. I have promised _____.
A. to honest B. to tell the truth
C. tell the truth D. tell a lie
40. Some people choose jobs for other reasons _____ money these days.
A. for B. with C. except D. besides

III. 完型填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

It was getting dark. Some children and two Canadian women were still 41 on the ice near a big hotel. They were having a good time.

Suddenly the ice 42 . One of the boys fell into the water. The children shouted, “Help! Help!” They didn’t know 43 to do. The two Canadian friends heard 44 and skated over to get the boy out of the water.

The ice was 45. The two Canadians fell into the water, too. But they tried their best to 46 the little boy. They must be 47. If they didn't push him up onto the ice, he would soon die.

Many people ran over to 48. Some of them had ropes and poles(绳子和竹竿). A young man jumped into the water to save the 49 people.

The boy and the two Canadians women were out of water at last. One of the women didn't feel well. She was sent to the 50 at once. But she felt very happy because the boy was safe.

- () 41. A. boating B. shaking C. planting D. swimming
- () 42. A. broke B. shone C. closed D. flew

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| () 43. | A. who | B. when | C. what | D. where |
| () 44. | A. one | B. him | C. them | D. her |
| () 45. | A. big | B. small | C. thick | D. thin |
| () 46. | A. save | B. wake | C. see | D. tell |
| () 47. | A. slow | B. quick | C. sorry | D. wrong |
| () 48. | A. play | B. shout | C. push | D. help |
| () 49. | A. two | B. three | C. four | D. five |
| () 50. | A. hospital | B. school | C. library | D. garden |

第二部分 阅读理解 (满分 50 分)

IV. 阅读理解 (共 25 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 50 分)

(A)

Joe was going into his usual bar before lunch when he saw a poorly-dressed man fishing in a small pool of rain-water about five centimeters (厘米) deep outside the bar.

Joe stopped and watched the man for a few minutes. He saw that most of the people who passed by him believed he rather mad.

Joe pitied (怜悯, 同情) the man, so after a while he went up to him and said kindly, “Hello, would you like to come into the bar and have a drink with me?”

The fisherman was delighted(高兴的) to accept his offer. Joe bought him a few drinks and finally said to him, “You’ve been fishing outside here, haven’t you? How many did you manage to catch this morning if I may ask?”

“You are the eighth,” the fisherman said happily.

51. The man in the story was _____.
A. a poor fisherman
C. really fishing
B. only pretended to be fishing
D. poor at fishing
52. Before lunch Joe _____.
A. talked with the fisherman sometimes
C. usually drank at the same bar
B. went into different bars to drink
D. always watched people playing
53. From the story we know the poorly-dressed man _____.
A. only wanted to fool people
C. wanted to catch eight fish
B. was really very poor
D. enjoyed drinking
54. Joe pitied the man because _____.
A. He himself was very rich
C. some people laughed at him
B. the man was poorly-dressed
D. he thought the man must be mad
55. How many people did the man fool that morning? _____.
A. All the people outside the bar
C. Less than twenty
B. At least eight
D. More than 100

(B)

Once year Miss Mary decided to have a holiday in Japan. She did not speak much Japanese, but wherever she wanted, she was happy to find people who know enough English to be able to

understand what she wanted, until one day she decide to have lunch in a little restaurant in a village in the south of Japan.

She had seen some nice mushrooms(蘑菇) in another village nearby and thought they would taste very good, so Mary asked the waiter whether she could have some mushrooms for her meal. She had great difficulty in explaining to him, because she didn't know the Japanese word for mushrooms.

At last, she took out a pencil and drew a picture of mushrooms. The waiter understand at once. He hurried to the back room. A minute later he returned, carrying an umbrella.

56. When could Mary make herself understood during stay in Japan? _____

A. Before she went to a little restaurant.
B. The passage does not tell us.
C. After she went to a little restaurant
D. None of the above is the answer.

57. What did Mary do when she wanted some mushrooms for her meal? _____

A. She went to a little restaurant
B. She tried to draw a picture of a mushroom.
C. Either A or B
D. Both A and B.

58. Why did the waiter bring an umbrella for Mary? Because _____.

A. it was hers
B. it was an extra umbrella
C. he promised to lend her
D. he made a mistake about what she meant

59. What is the title of the passage ? _____

A. Mary and Waiter
B. A Mushroom and an Umbrella
C. Mary and a Mushroom
D. The writer and a Mushroom

60. The story wants to tell us the importance of _____.

A. drawing
B. helping each other
C. conversation
D. learning a foreign language

(C)

Kleptomania is an illness of the mind that gives a person the desire to steal. Such a person is not really a thief. They are sick and as they grow up they normally learn to control their actions. People with kleptomania for certain medical reasons have failed to develop control over their desire to take things that do not belongs to them. With medial help, they may become normal citizens(公民) again. The things that a kleptomaniac them. The things that a kleptomaniac steals are seldom of great value. They often give away what they have stolen or collect objects without using them.

61. What the title of the text? _____.

A. Young thieves
B. An unusual illness
C. Reasons for stealing
D. A normal child's actions

62. From the text we learn that small children _____.

A. have little control
B. usually steal things but grow up honest
C. are usually kleptomaniacs
D. like to give things away

63. Kleptomaniacs usually steal things that _____.
A. are valuable
B. are unimportant
C. their friends like
D. they themselves need

64. Which of the following words can best replace the word desire in the first sentence? _____
A. chance
B. power
C. right
D. wish

(D)

It is sometimes reported that strange flying objects have been seen high up in the sky. People call these strange objects Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs). These UFOs caused a lot of interest. Some of the reports about them are different to believe. Some have been explained in scientific ways. Others have never been explained.

Here is an account of UFOs from a report.

Dennis Bardens, who wrote an article, tells us that he once saw a UFO himself. He was having dinner one night with a friend near Tripoli (的黎波里), Libya (利比亚) , and after dinner the two men walked across a yard to his room to look at some papers. Bardens noticed that the moon looked strange that night.

"It wasn't the moon," was the reply.

They watched the light and saw that it was moving. It seemed to be an object rather like a big plate. In some ways it looked like smoke with a light on it, but it wasn't smoke because it didn't change its shape. It was moving in a regular way. That is to say, it didn't go suddenly faster or more slowly, and it didn't go higher or lower. So the two men decided that there must be men in it.

When it came nearer to Libya, Bardens said that he felt eyes looking at him. He was being watched in the darkness.

When it was nearer, they noticed that the bottom parts were brighter than the top. The bottom was yellow and the top red. Then the object suddenly turned away and left Libya, moving very fast.

On a later day Bardens talked to other people about it, and he found some who had seen it. They all described it in the same way. Could they all be mistaken?

65. The UFOs are _____.
A. flying high up in the sky
B. strange flying objects
C. different to believe
D. very interested

66. A UFO was seen one night _____.
A. when they were walking across a yard to Bardens' room
B. while they were looking at the light
C. when Bardens noticed the moon appearing strange
D. while they were having dinner

67. The UFO looked like _____.
A. smoke
B. light
C. a moving subject
D. a large plate

68. The UFO moved _____.
A. regularly
B. in a changeable way
C. slowly
D. fast

69. When the UFO came nearer to Libya, _____.
A. it disappeared all at once
B. it suddenly turned away and left

- C. it was watched in the darkness D. Bardens was looking at it
70. The UFO was found _____.
 A. by Bardens and his friend
 B. brighter in the darkness
 C. by several people
 D. to have yellow bottom and red top in the same
 (E)

Guangzhou—All the vehicles (车辆) passing through the two old bridges, Haizhu and Renmin, across the Pear River in Guangzhou will have to pay a toll fee (过桥费) starting on January 1, 1990. That is a step taken by the Guangzhou municipal government (市政府) to ease (减轻) the heavy traffic on the old bridges. The city built two new bridges across the river over the past two years to meet the demands of the increasing traffic, but most vehicles prefer the old bridges because the new ones charge (收费) toll fee and the old ones do not.

71. There are _____ bridges over the Pearl River.
 A. only two old B. Haizhu and Renmin
 C. only two new D. altogether four
72. Another two new bridges were built so as to _____.
 A. get more toll fees
 B. charge toll fee
 C. meet the needs of the increasing traffic
 D. ease the heavy traffic in Guangzhou
73. Now when you drive through the bridges over the Pearl River, _____.
 A. you will be charged free B. you will pass with ease
 C. you have to pay a toll free D. you will either be charged free or charged free
74. Which one is true? _____.
 A. The two new bridges were built in 1989
 B. Vehicles don't pay toll fees through the Haizhu Bridge.
 C. Most vehicles like the new bridges because they're safe
 D. There will be more vehicles on the new bridges
75. Why did the government build the bridges? _____.
 A. In order to earn much money.
 B. To protect the environment
 C. To meet the demands of the creasing traffic
 D. To satisfy the demands of the increasing traffic

第三部分 翻译（共两题，满分 40 分）

V. 汉译英（共 3 小题，每小题 5 分，满分 15 分）

76. 致以最美好的祝愿！

77. 赵老师非常受学生欢迎。

78. 今天星期几？

VI. 英译汉（共 5 小题，每小题 5 分，满分 25 分）

79. She looks young for her age.

80. He left for Beijing yesterday.

81. Will you please open the door?

82. Our teachers show great concern about our study.

83. He is active in helping classmates who have difficulties in learning English.

基础模块（下）

Unit 1、2、3 单元同步测试卷

第一部分 英语知识运用（共三题，满分 60 分）

I. 词汇配对（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

从右栏选项中选出下列单词的正确释义。

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| () 1. force | A. 简易的 |
| () 2. tourist | B. 强迫 |
| () 3. introduction | C. 工程师 |
| () 4. department store | D. 促进 |
| () 5. silk | E. 介绍 |
| () 6. selection | F. 外国的 |
| () 7. simple | G. 选择 |
| () 8. foreign | H. 丝绸 |
| () 9. promote | I. 观光者 |
| () 10. engineer | J. 百货公司 |

II. 单项选择（共 30 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 30 分）

11. I'll _____ at 8 tomorrow morning.
A. pick up you B. pick you up
C. pick you D. tick you
12. He decided to have the walls _____.
A. link B. to link C. linked D. linking
13. Does this road _____ it?
A. lead to B. lead C. lead on D. leads to
14. Let's go to Wangfujing Street _____.
A. by the taxi B. by an taxi C. by a taxi D. by taxi
15. Can you give a 30% _____ for this computer.
A. count B. counts C. discount D. discounts
16. The windows _____ by the boy.
A. was broken B. broken C. were broke D. were broken
17. The child was saved _____ a PLA man.

- A. with B. by C. to D. for
18. Fire _____ at night and smoke during the day.
A. was used B. used C. was use D. was used to
19. It is difficult _____ in one hour .
A. to get B. get there C. to get there D. getting there
20. You'd better _____ the cinema by bus.
A. don't go B. go to C. to go to D. to go
21. Have you decided _____ for your holidays.
A. go where B. to go where C. where to go D. where go
22. When class began, we stopped _____ to the teacher carefully.
A. listening B. listen C. listens D. to listen
23. I often forget _____ the door.
A. closing B. to close C. closed D. close
24. Many students find it difficult _____ spoken English.
A. understand B. to understand C. understanding D. understands
25. We are often told _____ people in trouble.
A. to smiling B. not to smile C. to laugh D. not to laugh at
26. He kept on _____ his homework for 4 hours.
A. doing B. do C. to do D. did
27. The child is _____ young _____ go to school.
A. to; to B. to; too C. too; to D. too; too
28. We have to _____.
A. put our idea in practice B. put our idea into practice
C. put in practice our idea D. put into practice our idea
29. He _____ in life.
A. lost confidence B. lose confidence
C. with confidence D. without confidence
30. You should _____.
A. give up smoke B. give smoking
C. give up smoking D. give smoke
31. Lei Feng _____ a good example to us.
A. get B. wet C. set D. let
32. We must _____ learn English well .
A. try our best to B. try best to C. try ones best to D. try our best
33. Please _____ what I have said.
A. think B. thinking C. think out D. think over
34. Don't _____ making mistakes.
A. be afraid of B. afraid of C. be afraid D. be afraid that
35. Where there's _____, there's _____.
A. will; way B. will; a way C. a will; way D. a will, a way

36. The hot weather will _____ for some time.
A. go to B. go on C. go with D. go up
37. —You’d better go and ask for help from the teacher.
— _____.
A. That’s a good idea B. Sorry
C. I’m afraid not D. It’s too bad
38. He tried his best to run _____.
A. as much as possible B. as fast as possible
C. as many as possible D. as quick as possible
39. We find _____ necessary _____ English well.
A. that, learn B. that, to learn C. it, learning D. it, to learn
40. _____ we work, _____ we get.
A. The harder, the more B. The hardest, the most
C. The hard, the much D. The more, the more

III. 完形填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

Guilin is in the south of China. It is very beautiful. It is really a good place 41.

I went to Guilin 42 May 1st and 43 yesterday. The weather was hot 44 humid there. I went into the caves, I 45 it was cool in the caves and it made me 46 good. There were many different 47 stones in the caves. Some were big, some were thin, some were straight, some looked like shy girls, some looked like cute penguins, some looked like big mushrooms. They were very 48.

The people there were 49 and Chinese food was delicious, too. I 50 there. I love Guilin.

- () 41. A. to have time B. to have a fun C. to have fun D. to have a time
- () 42. A. in B. at C. on D. to
- () 43. A. come B. came back C. came D. come back
- () 44. A. and B. or C. also D. but
- () 45. A. am feel B. felt C. fell D. was feel
- () 46. A. feeling B. to feel C. felt D. feel
- () 47. A. kind of B. kind C. kinds of D. kinds
- () 48. A. interesting B. interested C. interest D. interests
- () 49. A. friendly B. friend C. friends D. more friendly
- () 50. A. has a good time B. have a good time
C. had a good time D. am having a good time

第二部分 阅读理解（满分 50 分）

IV. 阅读理解（共 25 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 50 分）

(A)

Most Americans enjoy moving from place to place. For example, they often drive their cars 120 to 160 kilometers away just to have dinner with a friend or even fly to London or Paris just to watch

a football match. In some states only one person in five lives in a place for more than five years. One may be born in one city, and go to school in another. He may finish his middle school in two or three cities, and then go to college far across the country. When he begins to work, he may possibly move from job to job. Moving from one job to another, which is called “job-hopping”, is very common in the United States.

Job-hopping does good to workers because every change of a job gives them a chance to get better pay（薪水）. And job-hopping also gives bosses（上司）the chance to get new ideas and skills（技术） from him or her.

51. From this passage, we can see Americans often travel to _____.
A. have dinner with their friends B. go shopping
C. watch a football game D. enjoy themselves
52. Which of the following is true? _____.
A. About 20% of the people stay in one place for over five years
B. Children have to finish middle school in one place
C. People go to the nearest college
D. When people begin to work, they don’t move any more
53. Job-hopping means “_____”.
A. looking for a job B. having a job
C. changing jobs often D. losing a job
54. In the USA job-hopping _____.
A. is very popular B. helps young people go to college
C. helps workers in traveling D. helps students begin to work
55. The writer thinks job-hopping _____.
A. does good only to the workers B. does good only to the boss
C. must be stopped D. is helpful

(B)

China has three economic areas (经济区): eastern China, central China, and western China. Shanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Xinjiang, Ningxia, Sichuan, Chongqing, Yunnan, Guizhou and Tibet are in western China. It covers 5, 385, 700 square kilometers (平方公里), making up 56.4% of Chinese territory(国土) and is home to 230 million people. It is 23% of China's population (人口).

The western area is rich in mineral (矿产) and energy resources (能源) (water, coal, sun energy (太阳能), and wind power (风力)). It also has large grassland (草地), ice and snow resources waiting to be developed. It is home to many wild animals and plants, and it gives us with important medicinal resource (药用资源).

The Chinese leaders have decided to develop the western area. Jiang Zemin said, “Without development of the western area, how can we modernize (使现代化) the whole country, and how can China become an economic power?”

Since 1949, when the People's Republic of China was founded (成立), it is not the first time for China to develop its western part. China will make its western area a long-term base for economic

development and use its rich resources to develop economic power.

56. The territory of western China is _____.
A. as large as that of eastern China
B. as large as that of central China
C. as large as that of eastern China and central China
D. the largest one of the three areas
57. Do you know why we develop western China? _____.
A. Because the people of western China are rich
B. Because it has 230 million people
C. Because it makes up 56.4% of Chinese territory
D. Because we will modernize the whole country
58. An economic power means _____.
A. a rich and strong country
B. a large country
C. a country with much more population
D. a large country without economic development
59. What is the best advantage(优势) of West China? _____.
A. Its rich resources B. Animals C. Plants D. Its economic power
60. What is the best title for the passage? _____.
A. China-a large country B. Developing Western China
C. Home to wild animals and plants D. Rich Western China

(C)

Computers are useful machines. They can help people a lot in their everyday life. For example, they can help people save much time, and they can help people work out many problems they can't do easily. Our country asks everyone to learn to use computers except the old people.

Today more and more families own computers. Parents buy computers for their children. They hope computers can help them improve(提高) their studies in school. Yet many of the children use computers to play games, to watch video or to sing Karaoke, instead of studying. So many teachers and parents complain(抱怨) that computers can not help children to study but make them fall behind. So computers are locked by parents in the boxes.

In some other countries, even some scientists hate computers. They say computers let millions of people lost their jobs or bring them a lot of trouble.

Will computers really bring trouble to people or can they bring people happiness? It will be decided by people themselves.

61. Why do we say the computer is a useful machine? Because _____.
A. our country asks us to learn it
B. it can help us a lot
C. we can use it to play games
D. it can help us to find jobs

62. What do many teachers and parents complain about? _____.
A. Their students and children use computers to play games.
B. Computers let them lost their jobs.
C. Computers make the students and children fall behind.
D. Computers bring people a lot of trouble.
63. In this passage we know computers _____.
A. also bring us trouble B. bring us happiness only
C. are hated by people D. are bad for people's health
64. Can computers really help children to study? _____.
A. It depends on how they use computers. B. It's hard to say.
C. No, they can't. D. Yes, they can.
65. How do you understand the last sentence of this passage? I think it means _____.
A. computers are used by people
B. people can live well without computers
C. one must decide how to use computers
D. computers are strange machines

(D)

Once there was an old man in a town. He always forgot a lot of things. So his wife always had to say to him, "Don't forget this!"

One day he went on a long trip alone. Before he left home, his wife said, "Now you have all these things. They are what you need for your trip. Take care of your things during the trip." He went to the station, bought a ticket and got on the train with it.

About half an hour later, the conductor began to check the ticket. He came to the old man and said, "Will you please show me your ticket?" The old man looked for his ticket in all his pockets, but he could not find it. He was very worried. "I can't find my ticket. I really bought a ticket before I got on the train." said the old man.

"I believe (相信) you bought a ticket. All right, you don't have to buy another one." said the conductor (售票员) kindly. "But how can I know where I'm going? I can't remember my station!" the old man said sadly.

66. The old man in the story was very _____.
A. kind B. poor C. forgetful D. sad
67. Where is the ticket? _____.
A. The old man forgot to buy it.
B. The old man could not remember where it was.
C. The old man showed it to the conductor.
D. The old man's wife took the ticket away.
68. The old man bought the ticket _____ he got on the train.
A. after B. before C. as D. when
69. The conductor _____ the old man.
A. didn't believe B. laughed at C. believed D. felt sorry for

70. The old man was sad because _____.
A. he had to buy another ticket.
B. he lost all the things his wife gave him.
C. he did not know where he was.
D. he did not know where he should get off.

(E)

Whales (鲸鱼) live in the sea, but they are not fish. They are mammals(哺乳动物) and must have air to breathe(呼吸). The babies drink milk from their mother. It took millions of years for the whale to develop as it is today.

Every spring groups of whales swim hundreds of kilometers to warm places to have their young. Each group goes to the same place every year. The mothers take very good care of their babies. The whales “talk” to each other with a high noise that sounds like singing. This “talking” can be heard more than 300 kilometers away.

Yet people kill over a hundred whales a day. They kill them to make many things. Killing them is a modern business. The whale dies(死亡) very slowly in great pain. Some ships kill every whale they can find, even the mothers and babies.

71. Where do whales live? _____.
A. On the land. B. In the sea. C. In the forest. D. In the mountains.
72. Which one is NOT true? _____.
A. Whales are mammals B. Whales must have air to breathe
C. Whale babies drink milk D. Whales are fish
73. Every spring each group of whales _____ to have their young.
A. swim only a few kilometers B. go to the same place
C. stay at home D. return to the cold place
74. When whales talk, it sounds like _____.
A. talking B. singing C. crying D. laughing
75. Whales’ talk can be heard more than _____ away.
A. three hundred kilometers B. three thousands kilometers
C. thirty kilometers D. three hundred meters

第三部分 翻译（共两题，满分 40 分）

V. 汉译英（共 3 小题，每小题 5 分，满分 15 分）

76. 长城位于中国北部。

77. 这双鞋是手工制作的。

78. 你觉得这个怎么样？

VI. 英译汉（共 5 小题，每小题 5 分，满分 25 分）

79. It is said that the temple was rebuilt in Qing Dynasty.

80. It took them two days to finish the work.

81. I’m not sure what I should do.

82. We have to put our idea into practice.

83. Please think over what the teacher said just now.

基础模块（下）

Unit 4、5、6 单元同步测试卷

第一部分 英语知识运用（共三题，满分 60 分）

I. 词汇配对（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

从右栏选项中选出下列单词的正确释义。

- | | |
|----------------------|---------|
| () 1. cellphone | A. 抱怨 |
| () 2. entertainment | B. 社会 |
| () 3. society | C. 知识 |
| () 4. brand | D. 科学 |
| () 5. selfish | E. 负担得起 |
| () 6. complaint | F. 商标 |
| () 7. afford | G. 答应 |
| () 8. knowledge | H. 自私的 |
| () 9. promise | I. 娱乐 |
| () 10. science | J. 手机 |

II. 单项选择（共 30 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 30 分）

11. _____ his help, we can not finish the work on time.
A. With B. Without C. Under D. By
12. Father _____ three days _____ the roof of the house.
A. spend, repair B. spends, to repair
C. spent, repairing D. spend, repairing
13. His bad health _____ smoking.
A. resulted from B. because C. lead to D. result to
14. Bill will not go to Jenny's birthday party _____ he is invited.
A. if B. so C. for D. unless
15. We wondered _____ he would come or not.
A. if B. that C. whether D. where
16. The girl _____ we met yesterday is Tom's sister.
A. whose B. what C. who D. which
17. The movie _____ I saw last night is very interesting.

- A. / B. what C. who D. for
18. Our opinion is quite _____ yours.
A. same from B. different to C. different from D. differ to
19. What you said _____ me _____ something.
A. remind, of B. remind, to C. reminded, of D. reminded, to
20. Last Sunday, we stayed at home instead of _____ out to play.
A. go B. going C. to gone D. to go
21. Lu Xun is known _____ a famous Chinese writer.
A. to B. for C. as D. by
22. He found everything was gone, when he _____.
A. come to B. come to oneself C. came to D. came to himself
23. I don't _____ what you have said.
A. receive B. got C. accept D. have
24. The children _____ computer games.
A. be addicted B. are addicted to
C. be addicted to D. are addicted
25. I think _____ is a waste of time.
A. watching TV B. watch TV C. seeing TV D. see TV
26. He saw his father _____ in the garden.
A. working B. work C. to work D. worked
27. The child always _____ from school, which makes his mother very upset.
A. stay up B. stay in C. stay away D. stays away
28. —I have a bad cold.
— _____.
A. OK B. No problem C. Take it easy D. It doesn't matter
29. The teacher told us that light _____ much faster than sound.
A. traveled B. traveling C. to travel D. travels
30. The problem _____ in your paper will be discussed at the meeting.
A. say B. spoken C. mention D. mentioned
31. Nothing on earth can be _____ than our parents' love.
A. valuable B. more valuable C. valuable D. more expensive
32. He likes to _____ his abilities.
A. show off B. proud of C. cheer up D. show to
33. Beijing, _____ is the capital of China, is very beautiful.
A. which B. that C. / D. what
34. _____ ! Or you will be late.
A. Hurry up B. Quickly C. Fast D. Don't be afraid
35. He said he _____ his homework before supper.
A. did B. had finished C. finished D. done

36. The hot weather will _____ for some time.
A. go to B. go on C. go with D. go up
37. Mother told me _____ a lie.
A. not to tell B. not tell C. not telling D. don't tell
38. He _____ his mother's health.
A. be worried about B. be worry about
C. is worried about D. is worry about
39. They waste too much time and money _____ the computer screen.
A. in the front of B. in front C. in the front D. in front of
40. Don't _____ the activity at the English Corner.
A. interfere with B. interfere C. interfere in D. interfere on

III. 完形填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

Many children act in TV shows. They work several hours every day, 41 they can not go to regular 42 . How do they get their schooling?

In Hollywood, 43 give lessons to the children . Their work is very important . They make sure that the child 44 many different subjects. They make sure, too, that the child gets enough time to 45 and play.

Children in Hollywood must attend classes twenty 46 each week . If not, they can't 47 in TV show any longer.

TV children are usually good pupils, and most of their teachers 48 this kind of work. They give the pupils lessons in many interesting 49 . Sometimes the “ Classroom ” is a Mississippi boat. Sometimes it is the inside of a spaceship. Often the pupils become 50 stars.

- () 41. A. so B. for C. but D. otherwise
- () 42. A. cinema B. factory C. school D. farm
- () 43. A. workers B. teachers C. doctors D. players
- () 44. A. studies B. knows C. forgets D. loves
- () 45. A. money B. rest C. sing D. practice
- () 46. A. years B. months C. weeks D. hours
- () 47. A. sit B. study C. work D. teach
- () 48. A. like B. hate C. follow D. think
- () 49. A. places B. rooms C. markets D. parks
- () 50. A. red B. healthy C. famous D. sweet

第二部分 阅读理解（满分 50 分）

IV. 阅读理解（共 25 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 50 分）

(A)

“Cool” is a word with many meanings. Its old meaning is used to express a temperature that is a little bit cold. As the world has changed, the word has had many different meaning. “Cool” can be used to express feelings of interest in almost anything. When you see a famous car in the street, maybe

you will say, “It's cool. ”You may think, “He's so cool, ”when you see your favorite footballer.

We all maximize (扩大) the meaning of “cool”. You can use it instead of many words such as “new” or “surprising”. Here's an interesting story we can use to show the way the word is used. A teacher asked her students to write about the waterfall (瀑布) they had visited. On one student's paper there was just one sentence, “It's so cool”. Maybe he thought it was the best way to show what he saw and felt.

But the story also shows a scarcity (缺乏) of words. Without “cool”, some people have no words to show the same meaning. So it is quite important to keep some credibility (可信性) . Can you think of many other words that make your life as colorful as the word “cool”? I can. And I think they are also very cool.

51. We know that the word "cool" has had _____.
A. only one meaning B. no meanings
C. many different meanings D. the same meaning
52. In the passage, the word “express” means “_____”.
A. see B. show C. know D. feel
53. If you are _____ something, you may say, “It's cool.”
A. interested in B. angry about
C. afraid of D. unhappy with
54. The writer takes an example to show he is _____ the way the word is used.
A. pleased with B. strange to
C. worried about D. careful with
55. In the passage, the writer suggests (暗示) that the word “cool” _____.
A. can be used instead of many words B. usually means something interesting
C. can make your life colorful D. may not be as cool as it seems

(B)

We are already familiar with computers—computers work for us at home, in offices, and in factories. But it is also true that many children today are using computers at school before they can write. What does this mean for the future? Are these children lucky or not?

Many people who do not know about computers think of them as machines that children play with. They worry that children do not learn from experience but just from pressing a button and that this is not good for them. They think that children are growing not knowing about the real world.

But people who understand more about computers see that computers can be very good for children. A computer can help them to learn about the real world more quickly, to learn what they want to learn and to think for themselves. And for the future, don't we need people who can think clearly, who know how to get information quickly and use it well? What do you think?

56. “To be familiar with” means to _____.
A. be in the same family as B. know about
C. dislike D. like
57. According to the passage, in which four places can you find computers?

- A. At home, in offices, in factories and in schools.
 B. At home, in schools, in banks and in offices.
 C. At home, in hospitals, in schools and in offices.
 D. At home, in shops, in offices and in schools.
58. Does everyone think computers are good for children?
 A. Yes, they do. B. No, not everyone thinks so.
 C. They don't know. D. They are not sure.
59. What three things can computers help children to do?
 A. To think clearly, to do homework and to write.
 B. To play games, to do math and to copy.
 C. To think clearly, to get information and to use it well.
 D. To count, to clean the house and to get information.
60. Does the writer think the computer is a good thing?
 A. Yes, he does. B. No, he doesn't think so.
 C. He doesn't know. D. It isn't mentioned.

(C)

Nasreddin put two big baskets of grapes on his donkey and went to market. At midday it was very hot, so he stopped in the shade of a big tree. There were several other men there, and all of them had donkeys of grapes too. After their lunch they went to sleep. After some time, Nasreddin began to take grapes out of the other men's baskets and to put them in his.

Suddenly one of the men woke up and saw him. "What are you doing?" he said angrily. "Oh," said Nasreddin, "don't worry about me. I am half mad, and I do a lot of strange things." "Oh, really?" said the other man. "Then why don't you sometimes take grapes out of your baskets and put them in somebody else's baskets?" "You did not understand me," said Nasreddin. "I said that I was half mad, not quite mad."

61. Nasreddin went to market _____.
 A. to sell his donkey B. to buy something
 C. to sell his grapes D. to find a job
62. Nasreddin stopped _____.
 A. under a big tree B. near a big tree
 C. around a big tree D. in a big tree
63. As Nasreddin was taking away the other men's grapes, one of the men _____.
 A. pretended not to see him B. saw him and got angry
 C. woke his fellows up D. came at him
64. Nasreddin said that he did a lot of strange things because _____.
 A. he was clever B. he was quite mad
 C. he was foolish D. he was half mad
65. In this story Nasreddin was _____.
 A. a selfish man B. a strange man
 C. a friendly man D. a foolish man

(D)

Where is Love? How can we find Love?

Once a little boy wanted to meet Love. He knew it was a long trip to where Love lived, so he got his things ready with some pizzas and drinks and started off. When he passed three streets, he saw an old woman sitting in the park and watching some birds. She looked very hungry. The boy gave her a pizza. She took it and smiled at him. The smile was so beautiful that he wanted to see it again, so he gave her a Coke. She smiled once again. The boy was very happy.

They sat there all the afternoon, eating and smiling, but they said nothing. When it grew dark, the boy decided to leave. But before he had gone more than a few steps, he turned around, ran back to the old woman and gave her a hug. The woman gave him her biggest smile ever.

When the boy opened the door of his house, his mother was surprised by the look of joy(快乐) on his face and asked what had made him so happy. "I had lunch with Love. She has got the most beautiful smile in the world." At the same time, the old woman's son was also surprised at his mother's pleasure and asked why.

"I ate a pizza in the park with Love," she said, "and he is much younger than I expected." If the world is full of love, we can enjoy a better life.

66. When the little boy saw the old woman, she was _____.
 A. looking for a seat in the park B. passing the street
 C. looking at some birds D. having a pizza
67. The little boy gave the old woman a Coke because _____.
 A. the old woman still felt hungry B. he wanted to see the smile again
 C. he didn't like the drink D. the old woman paid him for it
68. The old woman gave the little boy the biggest smile _____.
 A. after the little boy went home B. before it grew dark
 C. when she was drinking Coke D. after the little boy hugged her
69. The boy's mother was surprised to see her son being very _____ when the door opened.
 A. pleased B. sad C. unhappy D. angry
70. Which of the following is TRUE? _____.
 A. The little boy failed to find Love.
 B. Both the little boy and the old woman found what they wanted at last.
 C. The little boy decided never to go home.
 D. The old woman gave the little boy a hug to thank him.

(E)

We've Moved! Please come to the party in our new house. 8:00pm.on November 5 Betty and Jack Add:31 Station Street Tel:342-1525 E-mail:betty12@email.net	Must Sell \$275 Best washing machine Only 6 months old Owner going abroad Call Mike Green Add:10 Park Street Tel:342-2691 E-mail:mikegreen@hotmail.com	Smith's Book Club New and old books Over 1,000 kinds Good coffee and tea Open every day 10:00 to 22:00 Add:15 North Street Tel:342-7391 or 342-7350 E-mail:smith15@yahoo.com
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71. If you want to go to Betty and Jack's party, you can call _____.
A. 342-1525 B. 342-7391
C. 342-2691 D. 342-7350
72. Mike Green has to sell his washing machine because _____.
A. he wants to buy a new one
B. he will go abroad
C. he wants to buy a new house
D. There's something wrong with it
73. Smith's Book Club is open _____ a day.
A. 8 hours B. 10 hours
C. 12 hours D. 20 hours
74. If you want to read some books, you can go to _____.
A. 31 Station Street B. 15 North Street
C. 10 park Street D. 15 Apple Street
75. You can use the e-mail mikegreen@hotmail. com if you want to _____.
A. read some books B. go to a family party
C. drink some good coffee D. buy a washing machine

第三部分 翻译（共两题，满分 40 分）

V. 汉译英（共 3 小题，每小题 5 分， 满分 15 分）

76. 我们必须好好利用时间。

77. 你怎么啦？

78. 这时他想起了过去。

VI. 英译汉（共 5 小题，每小题 5 分，满分 25 分）

79. The ball which is behind the door is mine.

80. Our teacher is very proud of our success.

81. She doesn't want to see him any more.

82. The accident resulted from his careless driving.

83. When I came to myself, I found I was in the hospital.

基础模块（下）

Unit 1~Unit 6 综合测试卷

第一部分 英语知识运用（共三题，满分 60 分）

I. 词汇配对（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

从右栏选项中选出下列单词的正确释义。

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| () 1. publish | A. 战国时期 |
| () 2. mouse potato | B. 信用卡 |
| () 3. ground | C. 人口 |
| () 4. growth | D. 出版 |
| () 5. place of interest | E. 电脑迷 |
| () 6. customer | F. 成长 |
| () 7. medium | G. 名胜 |
| () 8. Warring States Period | H. 媒介 |
| () 9. population | I. 地面 |
| () 10. credit card | J. 顾客 |

II. 单项选择（共 30 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 30 分）

11. Last week we had our house _____.
A. repair B. to repair C. repaired D. repairing
12. It _____ a whole day to climb up to the top of the mountain.
A. spend B. take C. will spend D. will take
13. The new hospital is _____ the east of our school.
A. located to B. located in C. located on D. located at
14. Smoking _____ in public places.
A. aren't allowed B. doesn't allowed
C. can't be allowed D. isn't allowed to
15. The young man looks very _____.
A. friend B. friendship C. kindness D. friendly
16. —Which do you prefer, wine or cola?
—_____, thank you.
A. Both B. Each C. Either D. Every

17. While she _____, her husband was watching TV.
A. was doing some reading B. did some doing
C. reading books D. read books
18. I prefer _____ to work to _____ a bus.
A. walk, take B. walking, taking C. go, by D. going, bying
19. Would you mind _____ with me to the cashier?
A. go B. to go C. to come D. coming
20. He is always the first _____ the office.
A. to get B. to reach C. getting to D. reach
21. Joan is _____ look after herself.
A. enough old to B. old enough to
C. enough big to D. big enough to
22. Teachers should teach their students _____ on well with _____.
A. how they get, another B. how to get, another
C. how to get, others D. how get, another
23. Mother bought a lot of vegetables, _____ tomatoes, beans, carrots _____.
A. for example, so on B. such as, and so on
C. like, and so on D. for example, and so on
24. I want to buy this T-shirt. Can I _____?
A. try on B. have on C. try it on D. have it on
25. His new song is _____ people in trouble.
A. popular with B. popular to C. popular by D. popularly with
26. He thought _____ difficult to pass the examination.
A. that B. it C. which D. /
27. How much do I have to pay for these _____?
A. together B. together with C. in total D. total
28. I _____ that you are wrong.
A. am afraid of B. am afraid C. sure D. am not think
29. She finally _____ a red dress.
A. choose B. settle C. chose on D. settled on
30. The book _____ cover is green is mine.
A. whose B. which C. that D. /
31. —I'm terribly sorry for having kept you waiting so long.
—_____.
A. It's a pity B. It doesn't matter
C. I'm feeling very sad D. Don't be upset
32. —I failed in the math exam.
—_____!
A. Don't be nervous B. Well done
C. Try your best to D. Cheer up, you can do it

33. All ____ you have to do is to practice it every day.
A. that B. which C. what D. who
34. The boy promised his father ____ tell a lie ____.
A. not to, any more B. didn't, any more
C. not, any longer D. doesn't, any longer
35. —Could you tell me the way to the nearest bus stop?
—_____. Go straight along the road, you will find it on your left.
A. Certainly B. You're welcome
C. Never mind D. All right
36. Is there anyone ____ wants to join us?
A. who B. whom C. whose D. which
37. Some students even forget ____ their homework.
A. doing B. to do C. finish D. finishing
38. Hi, Mike! ____? You look down.
A. Good morning B. What do you do
C. What's the matter D. How about you
39. If you have difficulty ____ English, you can ask her for help.
A. learn B. to learn C. learning D. study
40. I was so ____ with his endless talk.
A. bored B. boring C. excited D. exciting

III. 完形填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

The poor are very wonderful people. One evening my sisters and I went out and picked up four people from the street. One of them 41 most terrible condition. I told my sisters, "You 42 the other three. I take care of this one who looks 43." So I did for her all that my love can do. I 44 her in bed, and there was such a beautiful smile on her face. She took hold of my hand as she 45 "Thank you" and then she died. I could not help but examined my heart before her. I asked myself 46 I would say if I was in her place. My answer was very simple. I would say I was hungry, cold, homeless, and I was dying, or something else, but she gave me her 47 love. Then she died with a smile on her face.

I am going to try to make a home for many people who have no home. Because I believe that love begins at home, and if we can create a home for the poor, I think that 48 love will spread. Through this love we will be able to bring peace to the poor. So let us always meet 49 with a smile, for the smile is the 50 of love, and once we begin to love each other naturally, we will do something for others.

- () 41. A. were in B. was in C. were with D. was with
() 42. A. look for B. care about C. catch up with D. care for
() 43. A. worse B. stronger C. better D. healthier
() 44. A. gave B. threw C. put D. pushed
() 45. A. spoke B. told C. said D. shouted

- () 46. A. which B. what C. when D. how
() 47. A. grateful B. careful C. hopeful D. powerful
() 48. A. less and less B. little and little
C. more and more D. fewer and fewer
() 49. A. the others B. the other C. another D. each other
() 50. A. begin B. beginning C. end D. ending

第二部分 阅读理解 (满分 50 分)

IV. 阅读理解 (共 25 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 50 分)

(A)

The day was like any other day in his life, Tom walked past the shop on the street corner. He stopped to look at the front row of shoes, and he felt happy to see that the pair of shoes he wanted very much were still there. Looking down, he felt sorry for himself. He really wanted to have them for his birthday.

He sadly walked away and thought how to tell his mother about it. He knew she would give him anything he liked if she could. But he also knew very well she had little money. He decided not to go home at once, as he looked worried and his mother would notice (注意) it. So he went to the park and sat on the grass. Then he saw a boy in a wheel chair (轮椅). He noticed that the boy moved the wheel with his hands. Tom looked at him carefully and was surprised to see the boy have no feet. He looked at his own feet. "It's much better to be without shoes than without feet," he thought. There was no reason (理由) for him to feel so sorry and sad. He sent away and smiled, thinking he was happier.

51. Tom passed the shop _____.
A. on foot B. by bus C. by bike D. in a car
52. Why did Tom stop in front of the shop? Because he wanted _____.
A. to buy the shoes
B. to look at the shoes he liked
C. to look at the shoes in the shop window
D. to look at the shoes on the front row
53. The pair of shoes he liked was _____.
A. too expensive B. quite cheap C. not there D. not sold yet
54. Tom went into the park because he _____.
A. was thinking how to tell his mother about it
B. wanted to see the boy
C. didn't want to make his mother worried
D. he felt sad
55. From the story we can know that Tom _____.
A. liked new shoes very much B. loved his mother best
C. didn't want to go to school D. didn't want to stay at home

(B)

Everybody wants to have a happy life. The problem is that no one teaches you how to live a happy life. There are many ways to do this. And here are three of them to help you start.

Define (定义) What Is Happiness

I often hear people say that they want to be happy. But when I ask them what is happiness to them, they can hardly explain (解释) it. If you don't know what happiness to you is, happiness is only a word.

Have Goals (目标)

If you know what makes you happy, then you need to have goals to get those things. You can't get something if you only want it, but don't make it come.

Don't Do Things That Make You Unhappy

This may look very easy, but you would be surprised there are so many people doing things that make them unhappy. If you want happiness in your life, then you have to do things that make you happy.

56. ____ can teach you how to live a happy life.

A. Everybody B. A book C. No one D. A doctor

57. ____ ways are mentioned (提及) to help us start a happy life in this passage.

A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five

58. The underlined(划线的) word “it” refers to (指的是) ____.

A. what makes you happy

B. what goals you have

C. how many people do things that make them unhappy

D. what is happiness?

59. If you want to be happy, you should ____.

A. do things that make you happy

B. do nothing

C. not has goals in your life

D. explain everything around you clearly

60. Which of the following is NOT true? ____

A. All of us want to have a happy life.

B. We should do things that make us happy.

C. The writer tells us how to start a happy life.

D. If you don't know what happiness is, you still can live a happy life.

(C)

My name is Maria. I'm 13. I live in New York City. I often go to school by bike. Riding a bike is good exercise for me. I like watching NBA matches on TV very much. I watch them every week. It's real fun for me. I like pop music a lot, too. My favorite singing star is Michael Jackson. At school, music is my favorite subject. I have a good voice and I play the violin well. I have a dream of being a singer like Madonna.

I'm Linda. I'm 12. I live in Los Angeles. I like playing football and basketball. I play football or basketball every day with my friends after school. I like animals and I also like animal stamps. I have panda stamps from my pen pal. They are very good. On weekends I often go to the mountains to paint pictures. I have painted some very nice pictures. Painting is my life, so I'm going to be a painter when I grow up.

I'm Sophia. My home is in Washington D. C. I like reading and watching programs about travel and history. I often stay at home reading on weekends. At school, I like French very much and I'm good at it. I'd like to be a guide. I can go around the world and meet a lot of people. That would be great fun.

61. Maria goes to school ____.

A. on foot

B. by bike

C. by bus

D. by car

62. Linda wants to be ____ when she grows up.

A. a singer

B. a guide

C. a painter

D. a player

63. ____ likes animal stamps very much.

A. Maria

B. Sophia

C. Linda

D. Linda's pen pal

64. Sophia is good at ____ at school.

A. French

B. history

C. music

D. English

65. Which is NOT TRUE according to the passage? ____

A. Maria lives in New York City.

B. Linda likes ball games very much.

C. Sophia often reads at home.

D. Sophia can play the violin well.

(D)

Before you can start speaking and writing in English, your brain must get enough correct English sentences. This is obvious (显而易见的).

There are two ways to get correct English sentences: listening and reading. Both are good, but reading is much easier than listening. With the help of a good dictionary, you will be able to understand English texts much more easily than movies. If you just read one book in English, you will see that your English has become much better. English phrases will just come to you without thinking when you are writing or speaking.

This is true for hundreds of words and grammar structures (结构). If you read in English, you can forget about grammar rules. Throw away your grammar book! You needn't know the rules for the present perfect tense (现在完成时). Instead, read a few books in English, and soon you will feel that “I have seen Paul yesterday” is wrong. The only difference between you and native speakers is that they have heard and read more English sentences than you have.

66. From the first paragraph, we know that ____.

A. English is difficult to learn

B. if you have seen an English sentence, you can speak English

C. before you use English, you must know some English

D. everyone is a born English speaker

67. What is the best way to get correct English sentences according to the passage?
A. Speaking. B. Writing. C. Thinking. D. Reading and listening.
68. In the writer's opinion, we can grasp English grammar rules _____.
A. by reading English books B. by reading grammar books
C. by writing and speaking D. by learning grammar rules
69. The only difference between you and native speakers is that native speakers _____.
A. have parents as their English teachers
B. are born to know grammar rules and phrases
C. read and hear more English than you
D. have a gift in learning English
70. What's the main idea of the passage? _____.
A. It is important for us to know English words.
B. Reading is important for us to learn English.
C. English grammar is not so important.
D. The best way to learn English is going to England.

(E)

A large number of people in the world eat fast food. Whenever you go into a fast food restaurant, you can see lots of people enjoying their meals there. But do you know in which country people like fast food best?

The English people like the fast food best, while the French are the least interested in quick meals, according to survey done last year.

The survey of thirteen countries shows 45% of the English people say they can't give up fast food because it's delicious. And 44% of Americans and 37% of Canadians say the same.

The French, proud of their delicious and high-class cuisine, don't like fast food. 81% of them think it is unhealthy, followed by 75% of the Japanese.

How about the Chinese? How often do you have hamburgers or fried chicken? It doesn't matter whether you like Western fast food or Chinese food. The most important thing is to keep a balanced diet.

71. From the survey we know _____ like fast food best.
A. the English B. the French
C. the Japanese D. the Chinese
72. The survey shows _____ of Americans like fast food.
A. 37% B. 44% C. 75% D. 50%
73. According to the survey, some people can't give up fast food because _____.
A. it's cheap B. it's delicious C. it's safe D. it's healthy
74. The word "cuisine" in the passage means _____.
A. food B. house C. water D. country
75. The survey is about _____.
A. Western countries B. fast food
C. restaurants in the world D. Chinese food

第三部分 翻译（共两题，满分 40 分）

V. 汉译英（共 3 小题，每小题 5 分，满分 15 分）

76. 这座大楼有 190 米高。

77. 请把灯打开。

78. 你喜欢喝咖啡还是茶？

VI. 英译汉（共 5 小题，每小题 5 分，满分 25 分）

79. The sports meeting will go on, unless it rains.

80. Those who can answer the question put up your hands.

81. She told us not to trust him.

82. You will benefit a lot from what you learnt today.

83. We should try our best to do it better.

基础模块（下）

Unit 7、8、9 单元同步测试卷

I. 词汇配对

从右栏选项中选出下列单词的正确释义。

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| () 1. Dangerous | A. 选择 |
| () 2. raise | B. 广告 |
| () 3. harmful | C. 有害的 |
| () 4. disease | D. 创造,创作 |
| () 5. create | E. 危险的 |
| () 6. opportunity | F. 疾病 |
| () 7. choice | G. 促进, 增进, 提升 |
| () 8. promotion | H. 优势 |
| () 9. advantage | I. 举起, 饲养 |
| () 10. advertisement | J. 机会, 良机 |

II. 单项选择

11. Smoking has harmful _____ on people's health.
A. cause B. health
C. sign D. effect
12. A bad cold made me _____ very uncomfortable.
A. feel B. feels
C. felt D. feeling
13. You will do well in English _____ you work hard at it.
A. in many cases B. as long as
C. lead to D. have effect on
14. The book _____ be Bob's because his name is on it.
A. can B. have to
C. must D. maybe
15. —Would you please not smoke here ?
— _____
A. Sorry B. Not at all
C. Yes, I will D. OK, I won't

16. It _____ both rain and sunshine to create a rainbow.
A. makes B. takes C. has D. brings
17. It is _____ hot _____ no one wants to go out.
A. not only, but also B. so, that
C. both, and D. neither, nor
18. In summer meat _____ easily.
A. get bad B. get badly
C. goes bad D. goes badly
19. _____ stamps _____ his hobby.
A. Collecting, are B. Collect, is
C. Collecting, is D. Collecting, are.
20. Let's stop _____ a rest, we have worked for an hour.
A. to have B. having
C. have D. has
21. You can find _____ information about looking for jobs on the Internet.
A. a great deal of B. a number of
C. by means of D. many
22. Mr. Zhang _____ in his company.
A. more or less
B. plays an important role
C. is used to
D. makes sure
23. This kind of wood can _____ desks and chairs.
A. used to make
B. be used to making
C. be used to make
D. be make
24. I will _____ the fact to the _____ of the public.
A. bring, attention
B. say, heads
C. take, eyes
D. show, faces
25. His words were _____ helpful.
A. more or less
B. right or left
C. here or there
D. soon or late

III. 完形填空

Ben woke up on Monday morning. He felt 26. He always felt sick on Monday mornings.

He had to go to school for a whole week. It was so difficult for him to go back to school.

He 27 in bed and wondered what excuse he could make this time. He looked at his body, but couldn't find 28 wrong. And A little headache? No. He had used that excuse many times. Then he realized that one of his teeth was loose (松动). Good! He was just going to start groaning (呻吟) when he thought that Aunt Polly would pull the tooth out. That would hurt! He looked 29 something else. Suddenly he remembered the doctor had said something about a certain problem with toes. He pulled his right foot out and looked at it. 30 of the toes was really hurting, and Ben began to groan.

“What’s 31 with you?” Aunt Polly asked. “My toe hurts.” The old lady fell into a chair, smiling a little. “Ben, you frightened me. Now shut up at once and get out of 32.”

Ben felt like a thief being caught. “Well, it seemed all right. It hurt so much 33 I forgot my tooth.” “Tooth, eh? What’s wrong with your tooth?” “One of them is loose and it hurts 34.” “No problem,” answered Aunt Polly. “I can pull it out.” “Please, Aunt! Don’t pull it out. It has 35 hurting now. Please!” “No way! Well, you’d better go to school or you’ll have your tooth out.”

- () 26.

A. happy

B. tired

C. sick

D. hungry
- () 27.

A. lie

B. lay

C. lied

D. lying
- () 28.

A. something

B. anything

C. everything

D. nothing
- () 29.

A. at

B. for

C. after

D. like
- () 30.

A. One

B. Two

C. Some

D. Many
- () 31.

A. matter

B. trouble

C. problem

D. wrong
- () 32.

A. school

B. chair

C. bed

D. kitchen
- () 33.

A. what

B. which

C. that

D. until
- () 34.

A. bad

B. badly

C. worse

D. terrible
- () 35.

A. stopped

B. forgotten

C. enjoyed

D. begun

IV. 阅读理解

(A)

A farmer who lived in a small village had a bad pain in the chest. This never seemed to get any better. The farmer decided that he would go to see a doctor in the nearest town. But as he was a miserly (小气) person, he thought he would find out how much he would have to pay the doctor. He was told that a sick person had to pay three pounds for the first visit and one pound for the second visit. The farmer thought about this for a long time, and then he decided to go to the doctor in the town.

As he came into the doctor’s room, he said, “Good morning, doctor. Here I am again.” The doctor was a little surprised. He asked him a few questions, checked his chest and then took the pound which the farmer insisted on giving him. Then the doctor said with a smile, “Well, sir, there’s nothing new. Please go on taking the same medicine I gave you the first time you came to see me.”

36. Why did the farmer decide to go to see a doctor in the town? _____
- A. Because the doctor in the village had been unable to save him.
- B. Because he had a fever.

C. Because he suffered from a pain in the head.

D. Because the pain didn’t seem to get better.

37. How many pounds did a sick person have to pay the doctor in the town for two visits?

- A. Four.
- B. Three.
- C. One.
- D. Two.

38. Where did the doctor check the farmer? _____

- A. In the village.
- B. On the farm.
- C. At the doctor’s.
- D. In the city.

39. What did the farmer give the doctor? _____

- A. Some medicine.
- B. Nothing.
- C. Smile.
- D. A pound.

40. The doctor asked the farmer _____.

- A. something new about his illness
- B. to come again
- C. to go on taking the same medicine
- D. to give him some more pounds

(B)

(1) Secretary. Part time. 20 hours a week. Busy doctor's office. Experience preferred. Good typing. Call 555-2438.

(2) BABY SITTER. 3 to 6 weekday afternoons. I will take you home. \$5 an hour, call 555-5593.

(3) Guitar lessons. Your home or mine. Experienced musician. Master's degree in music. Call Louise 555-6131.

(4) TENTH STREET BLOCK PAKTY. Sunday. July 15. Noon to 8. Food, games, prizes, live band. Tenth Street between Main and North.

(5) APARTMENT FOR RENT. 3 sunny rooms on high floor, great view. Separate kitchen. Wall-to-wall carpeting. The living room can be used as dining room. Email: SDGT@163.com.cn

(6) TAXI DRIVER WANTED. Full or part time. Experience necessary. A good knowledge of the city is required. Call 555-8860 between 9am and 5pm weekdays.

(7) A stereo system (立体声系统) for sale. It has two speakers. The system has an AM/FM radio. It also has a tape deck and turntable. It is in good condition. The stereo was owned for only one year. The price is \$ 200 including the speakers. The owner will also take the highest price offered if the asking price is not met. Call Bill after 6pm at 555-9834.

41. If you want to have a job as a babysitter , you can call _____.

- A. 555-2438
- B. 555-5593
- C. 555-9834
- D. 555-6131

42. Tom knows the city well, he can _____.

- A. work as a babysitter

B. apply for a job as a secretary

C. become a taxi driver

D. go to the party on Sunday morning.

43. How many of the seven ads are placed by people who want to hire someone for a certain job? _____

A. Four.

B. Three.

C. Two.

D. Five.

44. Which of the following is true? _____

A. Those who have some experience in office work will have a better chance to get the job of secretary.

B. The owner of the stereo will never sell his stereo at a price less than \$ 200.

C. The taxi driver is not necessarily familiar with the city.

D. The tenth street block party will last until after 8.

45. We may learn from the ads above that _____.

A. a baby-sitter is paid by the hour

B. the party will be held without any music

C. the rooms for rent cannot get good sunlight

D. people can get guitar lessons at any place they like

(C)

Can you create your own T-shirt? Let me tell you it's easy! In the modern world, designing a personal T-shirt with your own message or favorite image(图像) is now a piece of cake.

At first, you can use a digital camera to take some photos. Also, you can download beautiful pictures from the Internet. Of course, you can also draw your favorite pictures by yourself. In a word, you can use your imagination.

Then, buy some heat-sensitive iron-on transfer paper(感热的可熨的摹写纸) and print(打印) your picture or text using a standard ink jet printer(喷墨打印机). You can print black or colors or even buy other special paper.

Put the paper onto a clean T-shirt that you bought from the shops, then just use an electric clothes iron(熨斗) and in a few minutes you can make your own T-shirt. You must be confident and proud in this kind of T-shirt.

46. What does the phrase "a piece of cake" mean here in Chinese according to the passage? _____

A. 一块蛋糕

B. 小菜一碟

C. 非常困难

D. 一块饼干

47. How can you get your favorite picture? _____

A. We can download from the Internet

B. Draw by ourselves.

C. Take photos with a digital camera

D. All of the above

48. What can't you use to print your picture on your T-shirt? _____

A. Heat-sensitive iron-on transfer paper

B. Special paper.

C. Water

D. A standard ink jet printer

49. What can you do after putting the paper on the T-shirt? _____

A. We can use an electric clothes iron

B. We can download beautiful pictures from the Internet.

C. We can draw our favorite pictures

D. We can buy a piece of cake

50. How do you feel after you create your own T-shirt? _____

A. Tired

B. Confident and proud

C. Personal

D. Sensitive

V. 翻译

一、汉译英

51. 此处不许抽烟。

52. 您想喝点什么，夫人？

53. 你好，请王琳接电话好吗？

二、英译汉

54. In fact, smoking has many bad effects on people's health.

55. It takes both rain and sunshine to create a rainbow.

56. The cakes are very delicious , but I can't eat any more.

57. Advertising plays an important role in the commercial business.

58. I want to share the moment of joy with you.

基础模块（下）

Unit 10、11、12 单元同步测试卷

I. 词汇配对

从右栏选项中选出下列单词的正确释义。

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| () 1. environment | A. 申请 |
| () 2. serious | B. 环境 |
| () 3. actively | C. 受苦的, 患病的 |
| () 4. application | D. 尊重 |
| () 5. interview | E. 面试 |
| () 6. professional | F. 严肃的, 严重的 |
| () 7. educate | G. 受伤的 |
| () 8. wounded | H. 教育, 培养 |
| () 9. respect | I. 积极地 |
| () 10. suffering | J. 专业的 |

II. 单项选择

11. You must look after yourself, you are _____ a child.
A. not longer
B. not more
C. no longer
D. not any long
12. She _____ blue today.
A. is putting on
B. wear
C. is dressed in
D. dresses
13. _____ the weather forecast, it will rain tomorrow.
A. According to
B. Thanks to
C. Be aware of
D. A blanket of

14. May I have your name, please? _____
A. Yes, of course
B. Yes, you may
C. No, you may not
D. Tom Smith
15. _____ they are discussing is very important for me .
A. That
B. What
C. When
D. Why
16. The mother _____ very _____ her baby's health.
A. is . . . concerned for
B. is . . . concerned about
C. are . . concerned to
D. are.. concerned of
17. Let's start the P.E lesson _____ a game.
A. in
B. with
C. by
D. from
18. Mr. Black with five students _____ in the lab this week.
A. are working
B. work
C. works
D. is worked
19. If you want to know the truth, you can go and ask the boss _____.
A. in person
B. personally
C. yourself
D. all of the above
20. Must I go there right now? No, you _____.
A. don't need
B. mustn't
C. don't have to
D. hadn't better
21. The school is named _____ a great man .
A. from
B. for
C. after
D. on

22. I _____ those who dare not face the difficulty in life.
 A. on behalf of
 B. look down upon
 C. thanks to
 D. am known as
23. Qian Xuesen is well known _____ a great scientist _____ his dedication to our country.
 A. as, as
 B. for, for
 C. for , as
 D. as, for
24. She was angry _____ what you said.
 A. because of
 B. because
 C. since
 D. for
25. _____ is said that Mr. Green has arrived in Beijing.
 A. It
 B. He
 C. This
 D. That

III. 完型填空

There are many kinds of pollution around us, such as air pollution, soil pollution, noise pollution and light pollution. They are bad 26 our health in many ways.

Burning gas, oil and coal creates air pollution. It can cause sore eyes and breathing problems.

With the increase of pollution and the development of industry, litter is everywhere. 27 makes our environment dirty. People put 28 rubbish into the land. Farmers use too many chemicals 29 . They destroy the soil. So soil pollution has become serious.

30 pollution makes people deaf. For example, people may lose their hearing 31 they work in a noisy place for a long time. Too much noise may cause high blood pressure 32 .

33 for a long time in strong, changeable light may cause some kinds of diseases. It makes people 34 terrible.

With less pollution, our planet will become greener and our health will be 35 . Let's be greener people.

- () 26. A. about B. of C. to D. for
 () 27. A. That B. They C. It D. He
 () 28. A. many B. a lot C. lots of D. a number of
 () 29. A. in the factories B. in the streets
 C. in the fields D. on farm
 () 30 A. Soil B. Sound C. Light D. Noise

- () 31. A. whether B. if C. or D. but
 () 32. A. as well B. either C. also D. neither
 () 33. A. Working B. Works C. Work D. Worked
 () 34. A. feeling B. to feel C. feel D. felt
 () 35. A. good B. better C. best D. nice

IV. 阅读理解

(A)

配对阅读。左栏是对 5 个人所需要的书的描述，右栏是 8 本书的书名，请你为每个人推荐最合适的一本书。

<p>() 36. Nancy wants to learn more about computers. Because people write to, and even talk to each other on the computer today.</p> <p>() 37. Mary is a good mother. She believes eating the right food is important. She likes to help her children grow better by eating the right food.</p> <p>() 38. Kevin often sits at his desk, studying all night, but he still gets poor grades. He hopes to do better in the tests.</p> <p>() 39. Bob's sister wants him to move to New York. But he isn't sure if that is a good idea. He needs to know more about the country.</p> <p>() 40. Army is worried that there are too many used bags. She doesn't know how to do with(处理) them.</p>	<p>The following is the list of some books:</p> <p>A. How to Be Good Learners.</p> <p>B. Make the Waste Useful.</p> <p>C. Around the World in Eighty Days.</p> <p>D. You Are What You Eat.</p> <p>E. Chicken Run.</p> <p>F. How to Use the Internet.</p> <p>G. 101 Q & A about America.</p> <p>H. Harvard Girl-Liu Yiting.</p>
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(B)

Teaching high schools students in a poor mountain village in Gansu Province may not sound like fun to you. However, it changed the life of Yang Lei from Peking. The Peking University graduate first went there as a volunteer on a one-year program. The program was started by the Ministry of Education and the Chinese Young Pioneers. Every year they send 100 volunteers to teach in China's rural areas.

Life in the mountains was a new experience for Yang Lei. Her village was 2,000 meters above sea level, and at first the thin air made her feel sick. The food was very simple--teachers ate porridge three times a day. Fortunately, Yang Lei's mother agreed with her daughter's decision. She said that both she and her husband thought this was a good idea. "Young people today need to experience different things", she said.

Most of the pupils live in school dormitories. They work very hard. They get up at 5 am and read books until 11 pm. They love having the volunteer teachers there. "There is no difference

between you and them,” says Yang Lei. “They say that we are like big brothers and sisters to them, and they feel lucky. ”

Some of the students may not be able to go to senior high school or college. Families are very poor and there often isn't money for education. “I can't do anything about that,” says Yang Lei, “but I can open up my students' eyes to the outside world and give them a good start in life.” She said she likes being a good influence in the children's life.

- 41. Yang Lei went to a poor mountain village in Gansu Province _____.
A. to travel
B. buy something
C. look for her friends
D. work as a teacher
- 42. _____ send 100 volunteers to teach in China's rural areas.
A. The Peking University
B. The Ministry of Education
C. The Chinese Young Pioneers.
D. B and C
- 43. Which of the following is wrong? _____.
A. The mountain village was 2,00 meters above sea level
B. At first the thin air made Yang Lei feel sick
C. Yang Lei's mother agreed with her daughter's decision.
D. Life was very hard in the mountains but it was a new experience for Yang Lei.
- 44. The students in the mountain villages _____.
A. live at home
B. don't like studying
C. love the volunteer teachers
D. are not poor
- 45. Yang Li thinks _____.
A. all of the students may be able to go to senior high school or college.
B. she can do anything for her students
C. her students can open up her eyes
D. she likes being a good influence in the children's life .

(C)

Noise pollution can be unpleasant or even unbearable (不可忍受的) . It comes in many different forms. For Example, noise coming from a rock concert, (摇滚音乐会)or the sound of karaoke (卡拉 OK) coming from your neighbours' house can be regarded as noise pollution. No matter where the noise comes from, it makes everyone feel uncomfortable. Noise levels are measured (测量) in decibels (dB) (分贝) . The quietest noise that a human ear can detect (测试) is 0dB. The loudest that our ears can bear is 120dB. In noise environments, most people are easy to get angry and cannot sleep peacefully. Students cannot put their hearts into their studies. So, noise pollution must be paid attention to so that everyone can live in a pleasant and peaceful world.

- 46. _____ is a kind of pollution.
A. Noise
B. Voice
C. Music
D. Sound
- 47. Noise can make people _____.
A. happy
B. uncomfortable
C. excited
D. interested
- 48. The range(范围) of the sound a human ear can hear is _____.
A. 0 dB
B. 120 dB
C. 0-120 dB
D. 20-100dB
- 49. Noise pollution can make _____.
A. people easy to get angry
B. us sleep peacefully
C. students put their hearts into their studies.
D. old people hear well
- 50. In order that everyone can live in a pleasant and peaceful world, we should _____.
A. listen to karaoke often
B. pay attention to our own voice and sound
C. not go outside
D. not sing or speak

V. 翻译

一、汉译英

51. 天空不再像以往那么蓝了。

52. 他喜欢讲笑话。

53. 目前找到一份好工作不容易。

二、英译汉

54. We should be aware of our own actions.

55. If we have too many cars, there will be a lot of air pollution.

56. That's why I want to work in your hotel.

57. In fact, the nurses did make a difference.

58. His parents tell her not to look down upon the poor.

基础模块（下）

Unit 7~Unit 12 综合测试卷

第一部分 英语知识运用 (共三题, 满分 60 分)

I. 词汇配对 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

从右栏选项中选出下列单词的正确释义。

- () 1. possible
() 2. university
() 3. desire
() 4. current
() 5. directly
() 6. damage
() 7. disappear
() 8. certificate
() 9. concern
() 10. private
- A. 私人的
B. 当前的
C. 消失
D. 期望，愿望
E. 关心
F. 证书，执照
G. 直接地
H. 可能的
I. 破坏，毁坏，损失
J. 大学，学院

II. 单项选择 (共 30 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 30 分)

11. Smoking raises blood pressure and _____ heart disease.
A. die from B. have effect on
C. in fact D. leads to
12. It is _____ easier not to start smoking than it is to quit it .
A. many B. much C. a lot of D. lots of
13. Those _____ smoke here will be fined.
A. where B. when C. who D. that
14. The fish died _____ water pollution.
A. of B. from C. in D. for
15. I _____ go now, someone is waiting for me.
A. have to B. may C. can D. would
16. There are always two sides _____ everything.
A. on B. to C. in D. about
17. Why not _____ your tea _____ an iced drink ?

- A. to make ...into B. make ... into
C. to put...into D. put...into
18. A seed can't decide _____ to become a big tree or to become food for birds.
A. if B. whether C. when D. who
19. —Would you like something to eat?
— _____
A. Yes, some juice , please
B. Yes, some rice and chicken, please.
C. No, not at all
D. Sorry, I'm hungry.
20. We should practice _____ English every day.
A. reading B. to read C. reads D. to reading
21. Brochures can contain a great deal of information if _____ well.
A. is designed B. are designed C. designed D. designs
22. Mr. Smith _____ in his company.
A. play an important role
B. plays a important role
C. play an important use
D. plays an important role
23. In fact, ____ they want is just to make us pay more money.
A. that B. what C. why D. all what
24. ____, he didn't attend the meeting.
A. Being ill B. Be ill C. To be ill D. Was ill
25. I'm _____ feeling a little nervous about my future.
A. in fact B. real C. more or less D. very
26. The death rate is higher than _____ of traffic or AIDS.
A. this B. that C. these D. those
27. The serious problem is _____ too many cars are running in the streets.
A. when B. where C. how D. that
28. People in large cities feel that the sky is no longer as blue as it _____.
A. used B. used to C. used to be D. used to being
29. This kind of flowers _____ pleasing smell .
A. gives out B. puts out C. gives away D. comes out
30. _____ the answers are wrong is obvious to everyone.
A. If B. That C. How D. What
31. She is surely _____ job opportunities.
A. concerned B. concerned for
C. concerned about D. care for
32. Can you tell me something _____ yourself?
A. for B. from C. on D. about

33. We have to _____ many difficulties in our lives.
A. face B. nose C. eye D. ear
34. I _____ your decision.
A. agree to B. agree with C. apply for D. against
35. Both rice and wheat _____ grown in this part of China.
A. is B. are C. be D. was
36. She was determined, and began _____ the sick in hospitals.
A. care for B. cared for C. caring for D. cares for
37. Florence also wrote home _____ the soldiers.
A. instead of B. instead
C. on behalf of D. with the name of
38. She is known _____ a singer.
A. as B. for C. by D. to
39. _____ his help, we finished our work in time.
A. Because B. With C. Thanks to D. B and C
40. He found _____ no good telling her the truth.
A. that B. this C. it D. what

III. 完形填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

Reading newspapers has become an important part of our everyday life. Some people read newspapers 41 the first thing to do in the morning, others read newspapers as soon as they have free time during the day 42 they can learn what 43 in the world.

People just choose their favorite newspapers. Some like the world news, and 44 prefer short stories. Sometimes we don't have enough time 45 all the news carefully, so we just 46 a quick look at the front page. At other time, we 47 be in such a hurry that we only have a few minutes to look at the titles (标题) of the passages.

Today, newspapers in English have 48 of readers in the world. The English language is so popular 49 many Chinese students are reading English newspapers, such as China Daily, 21st Century and so on. They bring 50 information together with the internet. We can't live without newspapers.

- () 41. A. for B. to C. like D. as
- () 42. A. because of B. so that C. though D. such that
- () 43. A. happens B. happened C. is happening D. will happen
- () 44. A. some B. others C. the others D. else
- () 45. A. to read B. read C. reads D. reading
- () 46. A. get B. take C. bring D. give
- () 47. A. must B. need C. should D. may
- () 48. A. the large number B. the larger number
C. the largest number D. the most large number
- () 49. A. if B. that C. because D. though

- () 50. A. many and many B. many and more
C. more and more D. most and most

第二部分 阅读理解 (满分 50 分)

IV. 阅读理解 (共 25 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 50 分)

(A)

Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

This is an old English saying. It means that we must go to bed early at night and get up early in the morning. If we do, we shall be healthy. We shall also be rich and clever.

Is this true? Perhaps it is. The body must have enough sleep. Children of your age need ten hours' sleep every night. If you do not go to bed early, you can not have enough sleep. Then you can not think properly and you can not do your work properly. You will not be wise and you may not become wealthy!

Some people go to bed late at night and get up late in the morning. This is not good for them. We should sleep at night when it is dark. The dark helps us to sleep well. When the daylight comes, we should get up. This is the time for exercise. If the body is not used, it will become weak. Exercise keeps it strong.

Exercise helps the blood to move around inside the body. This is very important. Blood takes nutrition (营养) to all parts of our bodies. The brains in our heads also need blood. We think with our brains. If we keep our bodies healthy, and take exercise, we can think better!

Our bodies also need air to breathe. Without air, we will die. Get up early in the morning and we can have plenty of clean, fresh air. That will keep us healthy and happy.

51. The old English saying "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." mainly shows _____.

- A. what good habits are
B. what bad habits are
C. how to become healthy, rich and clever
D. it's easy for people to get up and go to bed early

52. It's important for people to have enough sleep. If not, they _____.

- A. may not be strong
B. may not become wealthy
C. can not think and do their work properly
D. will not get up early

53. The word "properly" means "_____".

- A. correctly B. carefully C. quickly D. easily

54. The last paragraph but one (倒数第 2 段) tells us that _____ helps the blood to move around inside the body.

- A. fresh air B. enough sleep
C. good habits D. exercise

55. This passage is probably written for _____.

- A. old people B. middle-aged people

C. weak people

D. children

(B)

A man once said how useless it was to put advertisements in the newspapers. “Last week,” said he, “my umbrella was stolen from a London Church. As it was a present, I spent twice its worth in advertising, but didn’t get it back.” “How did you write your advertisement?” asked one of the listeners, a merchant. “Here it is,” said the man, taking out of his pocket a slip cut from a newspaper. The other man took it and read. “Lost from the City Church last Sunday evening, a black silk umbrella. The gentleman who finds it will receive ten shillings on leaving it at No. 10 Broad Street.”

“Now,” said the merchant, “I often advertise, and find that it pays me well. But the way in which an advertisement is expressed is of great importance. Let us try for your umbrella again, and if it fails, I’ll buy you a new one.” The merchant then took a slip of paper out of his pocket and wrote. “If the man who was seen to take an umbrella from the City Church last Sunday evening doesn’t wish to get into trouble, he will return the umbrella to No. 10 Broad Street. He is well known.”

This appeared in the paper, and on the following morning, the man was astonished when he opened the front door. In the doorway lay at least twelve umbrellas of all sizes and colors that had been thrown in, and his own was among them. Many of them had notes fastened to them saying that they had been taken by mistake, and begging the loser not to say anything about the matter.

56. The result of the first advertisement was that _____.
A. the man got his umbrella back
B. the man wasted some money advertising
C. nobody found the missing umbrella
D. the umbrella was found somewhere near the Church
57. “If it fails, I’ll buy you a new one .” suggested that _____.
A. he was quite sure of success
B. he was not sure whether he would get the umbrella hack
C. he was rich enough to afford a new umbrella
D. he did not know what to do
58. This is a story about _____.
A. a useless advertisement
B. how to make an effective advertisement
C. how the man lost and found his umbrella
D. what the merchant did for the umbrella owner
59. At last , the man got _____ umbrellas .
A. one B. three C. twelve D. more than twelve
60. No one wants to be seen _____.
A. to take an umbrella B. to do a good deed
C. to do a bad deed D. to waste money on advertising

(C)

In 1620, about half the USA was covered by forests. Today the forests have almost gone. A lot

of good land has gone with them, leaving only sand. China doesn't want to copy the USA's example. We're planting more and more trees. We've built the “Great Green Wall” of trees across northern part of our country. The Great Green Wall is 7,000 kilometers long, and between 400 and 1,700 kilometers wide. It will stop the wind from blowing the earth away. It will stop the sand from moving towards the rich farmland in the south. More “Great Green Walls” are needed. Trees must be grown all over the world. Great Green Walls will make the world better.

61. In 1620, about _____ the USA was covered by forests.
A. a third B. half C. two thirds D. a fourth
62. A lot of good land has gone with _____.
A. sand B. water C. wind D. forests
63. The Great Green Wall in China is _____ long.
A. 7,000 kilometers B. 1,700 kilometers
C. 7,000 meters D. 400 kilometers
64. Trees must be grown in _____.
A. China B. the USA
C. some countries D. every part of the world
65. _____ will make the world better.
A. The Great Wall B. Tall buildings
C. Great Green Walls D. Flowers and grass

(D)

A One Day Tour of Hefei (合肥一日游)

If you come to Hefei ,China for sightseeing, please read the following plan for a one-day tour of Hefei.

In the morning, we will meet you at hotel .Then we will take you to several places for a visit: Baohe Park(包河公园), Lord Bao Temple(包公祠), Huiyuan Park(徽园), and Former Residence (故居) of Li Hongzhang . After lunch, you will visit Mingjiao Temple (明教寺),and Xiaoyaojin (逍遥津) park, which was a famous battlefield (战场) in Chinese history. After the tour, you will be brought back to your hotel.

Tour prices(based on the number of travelers and vehicles (车辆))

Number of Travelers	Price for Each Traveler/Vehicle	Service Inclusions (服务项目)	Service Exclusions (自费项目)
1 traveler	\$190	—Entrance fees (门票) and lunch —All transfers (转点通) With exclusive vehicle (专用车辆) and guide —Accident insurance (保险)	—Personal expenses (个人花费) —Tips(小 费)for guide and driver —Hotel fare
2 traveler	\$110		
3-5 traveler	\$100		
6-9 traveler	\$70		
10 traveler & about	\$50		

66. The passage is about a _____ tour plan _____.
- A. one-day B. tow-day C. Three-day D. four-day
67. The tour plan gives information about making a tour of _____.
- A. Guangzhou B. Hefei C. Nanchang D. Shenyang
- 68 _____ was once a famous battlefield (战场) in China history
- A. Former Residence of Li Hongzhang B. Baohe Park
- C. Mingjiao Temple D. Xiaoyaojin Park
- 69 According to the plan, 8 travelers making the tour only need to pay _____ each.
- A. \$ 50 B. \$ 70 C. \$ 100 D. \$ 110
- 70 Service Inclusions do NOT contain (包含) _____.
- A. hotel fare B. exclusive vehicle (专用车辆) and guide
- C. accident insurance D. all transfers
- (E)

Six people were traveling in a compartment in a train. Five of them were quiet and well behaved, but the sixth was a rude young man who was causing a lot of trouble to the other passengers. At last this young man got out at a station with two heavy bags. None of the other passengers helped him, but one of them waited until the rude man was very far away, and then opened the window and shouted to him, “You left something behind in the compartment!” Then he closed the window again. The young man turned around and hurried back with two bags. He was very tired when he arrived, but he shouted through the window, “What did I leave behind?” As the train began to move again, the passengers who had called him back opened the window and said, “A very bad impression”.

71. Of the six passengers in the compartment _____.
- A. five of them were rude and badly behaved
- B. one of them was rude and badly behaved
- C. five were always causing trouble on the train
- D. only one was quiet and well behaved
72. When the rude young man got off the train _____.
- A. he left his two heavy bags behind
- B. he was thrown out through the window
- C. the other five passengers didn't help him
- D. one of the other passengers opened the door for him
73. The young man hurried back because _____.
- A. he found he had left something on the train
- B. he found he had left his bags in the train
- C. he heard a passenger calling him by his name
- D. he heard a passenger shouting to him he had left something behind
74. The passenger who had called him back wanted _____.
- A. to punish him for his bad behavior
- B. to have a word with him about his behavior

- C. to help him with his behavior
- D. to return him the things he had left on the train
75. The writer is trying to tell us in the story that _____.
- A. a bad impression is easily left on the train
- B. young people should behave well on the train
- C. people with bad manners are not welcomed
- D. don't leave things behind when traveling by train

第三部分 翻译（共两题，满分 40 分）

V. 汉译英（共 3 小题，每小题 5 分，满分 15 分）

76. 生活也没什么不同。

77. 你不能放弃学习英语。

78. 问题是雨何时才能停。

VI. 英译汉（共 5 小题，每小题 5 分，满分 25 分）

79. It was so hot that no one was interested in his tea.

80. I am ready to do any hard work.

81. Mails can be sent directly to selected customers.

82. I am afraid you have the wrong number.

83. He did come yesterday.

基础模块（下）·综合测试卷

第一部分 英语知识运用（共三题，满分 60 分）

I. 词汇。从 B 栏所给的中文选项选出 A 栏英语词汇的正确释义（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

A 栏	B 栏
1. Appoint_____	A. 雇佣
2. employment_____	B. 宣传
3. serious_____	C. 技术
4. necessary_____	D. 可能的
5. promotion_____	E. 必要的
6. advantage_____	F. 有价值的
7. possible_____	G. 信心
8. valuable_____	H. 严重的
9. technology_____	I. 优势
10. confidence_____	J. 任命，委派

II. 单项选择（共 30 小题，每小题 1 分，共 30 分）

11. —_____, Madam?
—I want to buy a blouse.
A. Can you help me B. May I help you
C. How would you like to pay D. How much is it
12. —Which do you like, rice or noodles?
—_____ is OK. I'm hungry.
A. Either B. Neither C. Both D. All
13. —Would you like to go to the concert with me?
—I'd love to, _____ I'm afraid I have no time.
A. so B. or C. and D. but
14. It was in the small house _____ he was born _____ he ended his life.
A. that, where B. which, that C. where, that D. that, which
15. —Do you know about our school?
—No, this is the first time I _____ here
A. was B. am C. have been D. had been

16. I want to fly to _____ USA. Please buy _____ one-way ticket for me.
A. the, a B. the, an C. /, a D. /, an
17. There is _____ I want to tell you.
A. something important B. important something
C. anything important D. important anything
18. They think _____ necessary that we do it at once.
A. it B. that C. which D. this
19. There is a sign on the door, _____ “DO NOT ENTER”
A. said B. says C. is said D. saying
20. Be sure _____ it!
A. forgot B. forget
C. not to forget D. not forget
21. His bad health _____ smoking.
A. result from B. result in
C. resulted from D. resulted in
22. It is high time you _____ your lessons now.
A. go over B. went over C. had gone over D. can go over
23. It is reported that many a new house _____ at present in the disaster area.
A. are being built B. were being built
C. is being built D. was being built
24. The police still haven't found the lost child, but they're doing all they _____.
A. can B. may C. must D. should
25. It _____ have been Tom that parked the car here, as he is only one with a car.
A. may B. can C. must D. should
26. Tsinghua University, _____ in 1911, is home to a great number of outstanding figures.
A. found B. founding
C. founded D. to be founded
27. _____ from the mountain, the city looks very beautiful.
A. See B. Seeing C. Seen D. Sees
28. Mary, along with her parents, _____ to Paris.
A. have moved B. has moved
C. are moving D. have been moving
29. “I've seen the film,” Gina said to me.
Gina told me that _____ the film.
A. I have seen B. I had seen C. she has seen D. she had seen
30. To his surprise, he found a lot of _____ were _____.
A. passers-by, grown-ups B. passer-bys, grown-ups
C. passers-by, grown-up D. passers-by, grown-up
31. It is no use _____ a lot without doing anything.
A. to talk B. saying C. telling D. speaking

32. _____ we'll go camping tomorrow depends on the weather.
A. If B. Whether C. That D. Which
33. This is one of the most football matches _____ I've ever watched
A. which B. that C. when D. of which
34. The way _____ these comrades look at problems is wrong.
A. on that B. on which C. that D. by which
35. Keep away from such things _____ will do you harm.
A. that B. which C. who D. as
36. —Must I write all the words down now?
—No, you _____.
A. mustn't B. can't C. won't D. needn't
37. You _____ drink the water in this river as it is heavily polluted.
A. mustn't B. needn't C. may not D. don't have to
38. The reason why he was late was _____ his car broke down on the way.
A. because B. why C. that D. because of
39. Give it to _____ you think can do the work well.
A. who B. whoever C. whomever D. whatever
40. There is no doubt _____ he will win the first prize.
A. when B. that C. whether D. if

III. 完型填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

There is one language in every country in the world that people, young and old, short and tall, thin and fat, 41 it very often. It's 42 second language. It's very 43 to understand, 44 you can't hear it. It's sign language.

When you wave to a friend in the street, you are using sign language. When you put up your hand in class, you are 45, "Please ask me. I think I know the 46 answer." When a 47 wants to stop cars or buses, he raises his hand. He's using sign language. Sign language is useful in 48 or places full of noise. Even when you are 49 with your friends, you can have a talk under water!

But we should know that not all sign language means the same thing in different places. We should 50 some certain customs when we are visiting other countries.

41. A. use B. say C. tell D. speak
42. A. somebody's B. anybody's C. nobody's D. everybody's
43. A. clear B. easy C. dear D. enjoyable
44. A. and B. because C. though D. for
45. A. answering B. talking C. speaking D. saying
46. A. wrong B. favorite C. right D. impossible
47. A. driver B. policeman C. cleaner D. foreigner
48. A. common B. dangerous C. quiet D. dark
49. A. fishing B. skating C. washing D. swimming
50. A. remember B. follow C. know D. learn

第二部分 阅读理解 (满分 50 分)

IV. 阅读理解 (共 25 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 50 分)

(A)

In English (英格兰人) nobody under eighteen years old is allowed (允许) to drink in a bar (酒吧). Mr Thompson often went to a bar near his house. But he never took his son, Tom, because he was too young. Then when Tom had his eighteenth birthday, Mr Thompson took him to his usual bar for the first time. They drank for an hour. Tom drank a bit. Then Mr Thompson said to his son, "Now, Tom, I want to teach you a useful lesson. How do you know when you've had enough? Well, I'll tell you. Do you see those two lights at the end of the bar? When they seem to become four, you've had enough and should go home."

"But, Dad," said Tom, "I can only see one light at the end of the bar."

51. Young people _____ allowed to drink in a bar until eighteen.
A. is not B. are not C. many D. must
52. When Tom was a child, his father often went to a nearby bar _____ taking him.
A. by B. for C. with D. without
53. On Tom's eighteenth birthday, he drank together with his father in that bar for _____.
A. the first time B. once
C. many times D. eighteen times
54. Father wanted to tell his son _____.
A. the time to drink B. something about the light
C. when to stop drinking D. something about the bar
55. In fact (事实上), there _____ at the end of the bar.
A. was one light B. were two lights
C. were three lights D. were four lights

(B)

Mary did not understand such sentences as "She is blue today." "You are yellow." "He has a green thumb(大拇指)." "He has told a little white lie." And so on. And she went to her teacher for help.

Mary: Mrs. Smith, there is a color in each of these sentences. What do they mean?

Mrs. Smith: In everyday English, blue sometimes means sad. Yellow--afraid. A person with a green thumb grows plants well. And a white lie is not a bad one.

Mary: Would you give me an example for "a white lie"?

Mrs. Smith: Certainly. Now I give you some cake. In fact you don't like it, but you won't say it. Instead, you say, "No thanks. I am not hungry." That is a white lie.

Mary: Oh, I see. Thank you very much.

56. Sometimes "yellow" means "afraid" in _____ English.
A. correct B. usual C. spoken D. written
57. The farmer doesn't have a green thumb, that is to say _____.
A. he is not good at planting B. all his plants grow well
C. he should a green thumb. D. he can't grow well like plants.

58. John is _____ to go out alone at night . He is yellow!
 A. afraid B. brave C. fear D. frightening
59. Mary did not want to tell me _____ of her serious illness. She told me a white lie.
 A. the cause B. the reason C. the truth D. the news
60. If you fail to pass the exam, you'll be _____
 A. yellow B. blue C. white D. green

(C)

India is the home of tigers. Every year many people are killed by tigers. The tigers, however, does not always eat men. It likes wild animals better. It is only when the tiger is old or wounded that it eats men. But once it has tasted the flesh of men, it goes on killing men for food. When a man-eater such as this is discovered, people are very afraid. They have to stop working in the field.

There are many ways to put an end to such dangerous animals. One way is that some men with long guns ride on elephants while other men drive the tiger towards them.

Another way is for a hunter to sit in a tree near the place a tiger has eaten somebody. If the tiger returns for another meal, the hunter will kill it in the hiding place. A goat may be tied to the tree for the tiger to kill.

The most dangerous way is to hunt a tiger on foot. But the man must be brave and can shoot well or he would be killed by the tiger.

61. The tiger eats men only _____.
 A. when it is old or hurt B. when it is in the forest
 C. when it is caught D. when it is very young
62. Once the tiger has tasted the flesh of men _____.
 A. it does not want to eat men any longer
 B. it stops eating any other wild animals
 C. it becomes afraid of men
 D. it keeps eating men
63. How many ways of hunting the tiger does the passage tell us ? _____.
 A. None B. One C. Two D. Three
64. The most dangerous way to hunt a tiger is _____.
 A. to go after the animal on foot
 B. to sit on an elephant
 C. to hide in the tree
 D. to tie a goat to a tree
65. Which of the following states is not true? _____.
 A. Tigers eat many people in India each year
 B. Tigers like eating elephant more than eating other wild animals
 C. In order to kill the tiger, sometimes people may tie a goat to a tree
 D. When a dangerous tiger is discovered, people dare not work in the field.

(D)

People need green leaves to make food. A plant needs sunlight and carbon dioxide(二氧化碳) from the air for making food and it also needs water and salts from the soil to make food too. There are certain cells(细胞) in the leaves which change carbon and water into sugar. To do this, the cells need energy, which they get from the sunlight.

Green leaves make food for the whole plant. A red leaf can make food too, because under the red coloring of the leaf there are food-making cells. There are no leaves which are completely yellow, for they can't make food.

The plant makes sugar for its food. In sunlight green leaves make a lot of sugar. The veins(叶脉) can't carry all this sugar away, so the leaves change the sugsr into starch(淀粉), which is kept and stored in the leaves. At night, the starch change back to sugar. It is then carried away from the leaves.

Some of the sugar is used as food by the plant while the rest is stored as starch. In some plants, food is stored in the roots; in other it is stored in the stem and in leaves, fruits and seeds.

66. Which of the following best gives the main idea of this passage? _____.
 A. How green plants make food. B. How green plants make sugar.
 C. How plants get their energy D. How green plants change sugar into starch
67. To make food , plants need a lot except _____.
 A. the air B. the soil C. green leaves D. dead leaves
68. The cell in green leaves can get the most energy when _____.
 A. it is daytime B. it is night C. it is sunny D. it is rainy
69. Sugar is made for its food by _____.
 A. sunlight B. veins C. stems D. green leaves
70. Food is stored in roots and stems in the form of _____.
 A. sugar B. starch C. water and salts D. carbon dioxide

(E)

Once a wise man was taken to the prison for something he had not done. He was kept in stone tower for many months, and there seemed to be no hope to escape.

Then one night, as he was looking out of the window, he saw his wife standing at the foot of the tower. She was crying badly.

"Don't cry!" the man called to his wife in a low voice. "Listen to what I'm going to say. Go and bring back a scarab(金龟子), a little butter, some silk thread, a strong cord(绳索) and a rope. If you do that you can save me" The woman left at once and returned quickly with everything her husband had asked for.

Then the man said, "Put the butter on the head of the scarab, tie the silk thread around his body, and place it on the wall with his head pointed to my window."

The woman did what her husband said. The scarab, thinking the butter was somewhere in front of him, began to climb the wall.

It was quiet night. The moon was slowly moving out of the clouds across the sky. Every now

and again the prison tower stood in the shadow of clouds. Somewhere a night bird was crying now.

The man waited eagerly at his window in silence. When at last the scarab got close to his window, he picked it up and took off the silk thread from its body, meanwhile his wife tied the cord to the other end of the silk thread. When the man pulled the cord up, his wife had already tied the rope to the other end, the man now had only to tie the one end of the rope securely to something within the tower and slide down the rope to the ground. There his wife was watching and waiting to see him. She was happy and surprised that such a small thing as scarab had made his escape possible.

71. The man was put in the prison because _____.
A. he had broken the law B. he had killed two men
C. of nothing D. he didn't answer the police's question
72. It seemed that it was _____.
A. impossible for him to escape B. very comfortable to stay there
C. no use trying to escape D. easy to escape
73. One night he saw _____ at the foot of the tower.
A. a scarab B. his wife standing
C. a cord D. some thread
74. At last the prisoner _____.
A. succeeded in escaping B. died
C. failed to escape D. was set free
75. It was because of _____ that he succeeded
A. his wisdom B. his wife C. the scarab D. all of above

第三部分 翻译（共两题，满分 40 分）

V. 汉译英（共 3 小题，每小题 5 分，满分 15 分）

76. 为什么不和他一起去呢？
77. 我们应该充分利用我们的时间。
78. 每件事情都有两面性。

VI. 英译汉（共 5 小题，每小题 5 分，满分 25 分）

79. What a nice day it is!
80. I really enjoyed myself.
81. Long time no see!
82. What's the date today?
83. We can get on well with many people.

Unit 1、2、3 单元同步测试卷

24. ____ his homework, he went to bed.
 A. Having been finished
 B. Finished
 C. Having finished
 D. After finished
25. ____ the big snake, the little girl stood under the tree ____ out of her life.
 A. Saw, frightened
 B. Seen, frightened
 C. Seeing, frightened
 D. Seeing, frightenedly

III. 完形填空

阅读下面文章，掌握其大意，然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Mike was the kind of guy you love to hate. He was always 26 a good mood and always had 27 to say. If someone asked him how he was doing, he 28 reply, "Couldn't be better!" He was really a 29 and care-free young man.

Mike used 30, "Each morning I wake up and say 31, 'Mike, you have two choices today. You can choose to be in a bad mood 32 you can choose to in a bad mood.' I choose to be in a 33 mood. Each time something happens, I can choose to be a victim or choose to learn a good lesson. I choose to learn 34 life."

I tried to understand what he said. Indeed life is all about choices. Every situation is a choice. You can 35 choose an optimistic attitude or choose a pessimistic attitude. The bottom line is: You're living your life and you make it either happy or depressing.

- () 26. A. in B. at C. on D. of
- () 27. A. positive anything B. anything positive
 C. something positive D. positive something
- () 28. A. could B. would C. can D. will
- () 29. A. tireless B. tiredness C. tire D. tired
- () 30. A. to say B. say C. to saying D. says
- () 31. A. to me B. to myself C. with me D. with myself
- () 32. A. and B. or C. so D. of
- () 33. A. good B. bad C. better D. worse
- () 34. A. to B. towards C. from D. at
- () 35. A. neither B. either C. both D. /

IV. 阅读理解

(A)

This is a talk by a London taxi(出租车) driver.

"I've been a taxi driver for nearly ten years. Most London taxi drivers have their own taxis."

"It's a nice job most of time. you meet a lot of people. I always work at night, because there is too much traffic during the day. I live twenty miles(英里) outside London and I go to work at 5:30 in the afternoon."

"I usually go home between 2 and 3 in the morning."

"Some very strange things happened late at night. The other day I was taking a woman home from a party. She had her little dog with her. When we got to her house, she found that she had lost her key. So I waited in the car with the dog while she climbed in through the windows."

"I waited and waited. After half an hour of ringing the bell I decided to find out what was going on. I tied the dog to a tree and started to climb in through the window. The next thing I knew was that the police came. They thought I was a thief(小偷).

Luckily the woman came downstairs(下楼). She must have gone to sleep and forgotten about me and the dog!"

36. The driver always worked at night because it was easier to ____.

- A. drive
 B. make money
 C. climb in through the window
 D. meet a lot of people

37. The woman climbed in through the window because ____.

- A. she wanted to have a sleep
 B. her husband didn't open the door for her
 C. she didn't want to pay the driver
 D. she couldn't find her key

38. The story happened ____.

- A. early in the morning
 B. late at night
 C. 20 miles outside London
 D. near the police station

39. Which of the following is wrong? ____

- A. The driver worked until between 2 and 3 in the morning.
 B. The police made a mistake.
 C. The woman had no money to pay the driver.
 D. The woman had forgotten about the driver and the dog.

40. The driver climbed in through the window to ____.

- A. get money from the woman
 B. return the dog to the woman
 C. see what was happening in the house
 D. phone the police

(B)

There are fifty states in the United States. The largest in population is California, the largest in

area is Alaska. Alaska is the smallest in population and Rhode Island is the smallest in size. The oldest states are the ones along the Atlantic coast. The newest states are Alaska and Hawaii. Alaska is also the coldest state. California and Florida are the warmer. Henry and his family live in Seattle, a big city, on the Pacific coast. But Los Angeles and San Francisco, also on the Pacific coast, are larger than Seattle. Henry's cousin, Susan, lives in New York. It is the largest city in the United States. Thousands of people visit New York each year. The most important city in the United States is Washington, D. C. It is the capital, but it is much smaller than New York.

41. How many states are there in the U. S. A. ? _____
A. Five
B. Forty- Five.
C. Fifty
D. Fifteen.
42. Which state is the largest in population? _____
A. California.
B. Rhode-Island.
C. Alaska
D. Los Angeles.
43. Which state is the coldest, the newest, and the smallest in population? _____
A. Rhode Island. B. Seattle. C. San Francisco. D. Alaska.
44. Which of the following is true? _____
A. The oldest states are the ones along the Pacific coast.
B. Washington is the most important and the largest city.
C. New York is the largest city in the United States.
D. Henry's cousin lives in the Seattle.
45. Why is Washington, D. C. the most important American city? _____
Because _____.
A. it is the largest city
B. it is the largest in population
C. it is the most beautiful city
D. it is the capital of the United States

(C)

Danny was just tired about the way things were going. His mom came to the school and went on and on about Rick Jackson. It seemed that she would never stop talking. "Somebody's got to stop that boy! " she was shouting. "Rick's troubling everybody in the neighborhood(四邻). And he loves to pick on(结交) little boys like Danny. " Mrs. Green, Danny's teacher, was concerned(担心)a lot. "I didn't know that Danny was being picked on, " she answered. "He's never said anything about this to me! " Mrs. Green looked at Danny. "How long has this been going on? " she asked. Danny could only shake his head and look at the floor. He knew if he said a word about this, he would have trouble after school.

Danny hadn't said anything about the problem because he wanted to do things with the boys in the neighborhood. After all, most of them were nice to him. He hated to leave the gang just because of Rick. Maybe the time had come to find new friends. He felt it hard to make up his mind.

46. We learn from the reading that _____.

- A. Danny was not a good student
B. Danny's mother talked too much about the school
C. Danny's teacher knew something about Danny's problem before
D. Danny wanted to get away from Rick

47. When Danny's mother came for Mrs Green, the matter was now _____ to Mrs Green.
A. serious
B. common
C. untrue
D. similar
48. Danny now _____.
A. was tired of the school and his friends
B. had no friends at all
C. was not sure what he should do with the problem
D. made some new friends in the neighborhood
49. Danny didn't say anything about the matter to Mrs Green because _____.
A. she had known it
B. the other boys would tell her
C. he didn't want to be in trouble
D. his mother didn't want him to say it
50. The word 'gang' in the reading means '_____'.
A. a place for boys to play games
B. a group of young people
C. a school bus for children to and from school
D. the teacher's office

V. 翻译

一、汉译英

51. 我很久没有见到你了！

52. 选你所爱，爱你所选。

53. 这些食物富含脂肪、糖和盐。

二、英译汉

54. Now that you are here, you'd better stay.

55. We can talk with the help of eye contact!

56. Life is all about choices.

57. A football team is made up of 23 players.

58. Each time something happens, I can choose to learn a good lesson.

拓展模块

Unit 4、5、6 单元同步测试卷

I. 词汇配对

从右栏选项中选出下列单词的正确释义。

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| () 1. particularly | A. 主题, 话题 |
| () 2. association | B. 遗产; 文化遗产 |
| () 3. announce | C. 起始 |
| () 4. sincere | D. 稍微, 有点 |
| () 5. somewhat | E. 明显的, 显而易见的 |
| () 6. apparent | F. 尤其, 特别, 格外 |
| () 7. heritage | G. 联想, 社团, 协会 |
| () 8. originate | H. 告知, 宣告 |
| () 9. unique | I. 真挚的, 真诚的 |
| () 10. theme | J. 唯一的, 独一无二的 |

II. 单项选择

11. She often warns her son _____ in the river.
A. never to swim
B. to never drive
C. never swimming
D. never swim
12. —How do you often go to school?
—I _____ take a bus, but now I _____ walking.
A. used to, used to
B. was used to, am used to
C. am used to, used to
D. used to, am used to
13. The thief was beaten _____.
A. blue and black
B. blue and purple
C. black and blue
D. purple and blue

14. I stayed up last night. That is the reason _____ I feel sleepy in class.
A. that
B. why
C. because
D. which
15. In the children's eyes, Christmas _____ Santa Claus.
A. is associated with
B. is associated by
C. associate by
D. associates
16. When a person is _____, he is in a bad mood.
A. in high spirits
B. in up spirits
C. in low spirits
D. in down spirits
17. Hardly _____, when the ring rang.
A. I reached the school
B. I had reached the school
C. did I reached the school
D. had I reached the school
18. I made a sincere apology _____ him _____ my being late again.
A. to, for
B. with, for
C. for, to
D. to, of
19. This old song is so familiar _____ me.
A. to
B. with
C. at
D. for
20. I found my motorbike _____.
A. to miss
B. missed
C. missing
D. miss
21. She invited many friends, but only _____ came.
A. little
B. none
C. few
D. no one
22. Stay away from this. It is _____ of your business.
A. no one
B. nothing
C. none
D. nobody
23. She promised her mother _____ a lie again.
A. to not tell
B. not to tell
C. to not stay
D. not to say
24. He pretended _____ the facts.
A. to not know
B. not knowing
C. not to know
D. to not knowing

25. _____ the big snake,the little girl stood under the tree_____out of het life?

- A. Saw, frightened
- B. Seen, frightened
- C. Seeing, frightened
- D. Seeing, frightenedly

III. 完形填空

阅读下面文章，掌握其大意，然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Apologizing is common throughout the world, but the way people apologize varies from culture to culture. 26, in the West apologizing is expected and those 27 apologize are forgiven and respected. In the East people have a different idea 28 how to apologize.

In Japan, apologizing is one of the most important but difficult 29 that non-Japanese can learn.What makes the apology different in 30 life in Japan is that it is used before as often as after an event. The apology is like a signal that some inconvenience is 31. 32, get ready for 33 inconvenient situation if someone apologizes for no apparent reasons. So the 34 for foreigners is to apologize often or whenever you are 35 . In fact, it never hurts to apologize in all situations.

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| () 26. | A. General speak | B. General speaking | |
| | C. Generally speaking | D. Generally speak | |
| () 27. | A. who | B. whom | C. whose |
| () 28. | A. on | B. about | C. of |
| () 29. | A. skill | B. thing | C. skills |
| () 30. | A. dail | B. day | C. daily |
| () 31. | A. to happen | B. happen | C. happening |
| () 32. | A. In other word | B. In another word | |
| | C. In other words | D. In another words | |
| () 33. | A. a | B. an | C. / |
| () 34. | A. advice | B. advices | C. agreement |
| () 35. | A. in the doubt | B. in doubt | C. in the doubts |

IV. 阅读理解

(A)

Mrs Black lives in a small village. Her husband is dead. Her son, Jack, lived with her. He worked in a shop in the village, but then he found a job in town named Greensea. He went to live there. Mrs Black was very angry. She got on a train and went to see her son. Then she said to him, "Jack, why do you never telephone me?"

Jack laughed, "But, mother, you haven't got a telephone. ""No. "she answered, "I haven't, but you have got one. "

36. The old Black _____.
- A. is dead

- B. lives with his wife
- C. went to a small village
- D. worked in a shop

37. Jack lived with his mother_____ he worked in the village.

- A. before
- B. when
- C. after
- D. so

38. Greensea is _____.

- A. a big city
- B. a small village
- C. a town
- D. a man's name

39. Jack didn't phone his mother because _____.

- A. he had no phone
- B. he was very busy
- C. his mother had no phone
- D. he went home every day

40. Jack's mother was very angry because _____.

- A. Jack didn't want to ring her up
- B. Jack had a telephone but she hadn't
- C. she didn't know how to make a telephone
- D. she didn't know she couldn't be called

(B)

John sent for a doctor because his wife was ill. He called the doctor and made sure they would meet at five. He arrived at the doctor's at twenty to five. He thought, "It's a little bit earlier. I'll wait for a moment. It's good to keep the time. "

Then he stopped his car in front of the doctor's. He looked around and saw a noisy square (广场) not far from here. He went there and sat down on a chair to enjoy the last light of afternoon sun and make himself quiet. He saw some children playing and some women talking to each other happily.

Suddenly he heard a girl crying. He came up to her and asked some questions. Then he knew she got lost. John tried to find out her address and took her home. The girl's parents were very thankful.

Then John hurried to the doctor's. The doctor said angrily when he saw him, "You're late. Why did you keep me waiting for twenty minutes? " John said nothing but one word—"Sorry! "

41. John drove to the doctor's _____.

- A. late
- B. on time
- C. in time
- D. in no time

42. John went to the square to _____.

- A. spend the time
- B. enjoy himself
- C. see the children and the women
- D. help the girl

43. The girl cried because _____.
A. someone hit her
B. she fell off her bike
C. her parents were angry with her
D. she didn't find the way home
44. At last John got to the doctor's at _____.
A. twenty to five
B. twenty past five
C. five o'clock
D. forty past five
45. From the story, we know John is a _____.
A. busy person
B. quiet person
C. helpful person
D. lucky person

(C)

The big red American car was much too wide for an English country road. When Jack saw it coming toward him, he stopped his own car at the side of the road to make room for it to pass. The American car went slowly past, so close that he could see the driver's face quite clearly.

"Where have I seen that face before?" he thought, "Wait a minute! I remember now. It was in the newspaper!" He took out the newspaper from his bag, turned quickly to the middle page. There was a picture of the face in it. Yes, it had a large mouth and small ears, and his eyes were behind dark glasses.

"Wanted by the police," read by Jack. "The City Bank will give a lot of money to anyone who helps the police to catch this man."

"Call the police at once," he said to himself. But a few minutes later, he was sad. "This man was caught this morning," answered the police.

46. In which country did the story happen? _____.
A. It happened in America.
B. It happened in Australia.
C. It happened in England.
D. The story didn't tell us.
47. Why did Jack stop his car? _____.
A. He wanted to see who the driver was.
B. He didn't want to pass by first.
C. The road was too narrow for the two cars to pass at the same time.
D. Because it was good for an Englishman to stop to let other go.

48. Who was wanted by the police in this passage? _____.
A. Jack.
B. The driver in the American car.
C. Either Jack or the driver.
D. Neither Jack nor the American driver.
49. What did Jack do when he had read the newspaper again? _____.
A. He drove to the City Bank.
B. He drove to the police.
C. He made a telephone call.
D. He stopped the American car.
50. Who caught the man with a large mouth and small ears? _____.
A. The police.
B. Jack.
C. Nobody.
D. The American driver

V. 翻译

一、汉译英

51. 我很伤心。

52. 他作为一名医生而出名。

53. 我态度太差了，为此我表示歉意。

二、英译汉

54. You'd better associate what he said with what he did.

55. Mr. Li gets used to walking after supper.

56. I was about to get out when the telephone rang.

57. Lily and I have a lot in common.

58. I often hear my neighbor sing at night.

拓展模块

Unit 1~Unit 6 综合测试卷

第一部分 英语知识运用 (共三题, 满分 60 分)

I. 专业英语词汇释义 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

工科类考生选做

从 B 栏所给的 10 个中文选项中选出 A 栏中行业通用英语专业词汇的正确释义:

- | (A 栏) | (B 栏) |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. working drawing_____ | A. 模板 |
| 2. instrument_____ | B. 断面图的 |
| 3. setsquares_____ | C. 图形, 图解 |
| 4. ellipse_____ | D. 投影 |
| 5. T-square_____ | E. 椭圆 |
| 6. view_____ | F. 丁字尺 |
| 7. projection_____ | G. 视图 |
| 8. diagram_____ | H. 施工图 |
| 9. sectional_____ | I. 仪表, 仪器 |
| 10. template_____ | J. 三角板 |

文科类考生选做

从 B 栏所给的 10 个中文选项中选出 A 栏中英语词汇的正确释义:

- | (A 栏) | (B 栏) |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. magnetic_____ | A. 收银员 |
| 2. signature_____ | B. (银行) 出纳员 |
| 3. commission_____ | C. 会员 |
| 4. memo_____ | D. 付款 |
| 5. rate_____ | E. 有磁性的 |
| 6. payment_____ | F. 签字 |
| 7. Union Pay_____ | G. 佣金 |
| 8. membership_____ | H. 便签, 备忘录 |
| 9. teller_____ | I. 银联卡 |
| 10. cashier_____ | J. 比率 |

II. 单项选择 (共 30 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 30 分)

11. I've already told you that I'm going to buy it,_____ .
A. however much it costs
B. however does it costs much
C. how much does it cost
D. no matter how is costs
12. _____ the calculation is right, scientists can never find the laws between the two things accurately.
A. Even if
B. As far as
C. If only
D. So long as
13. We wouldn't lose heart_____ we should fail ten times
A. if
B. even if
C. so that
D. as
14. —I'll be away on a business trip. Would you mind looking after my cat?
—Not at all. _____
A. I've no time
B. I'd rather not
C. I'd like it
D. I'd be happy to
15. He still has a lot trouble_____ what the foreign guest said.
A. in understand
B. in understanding
C. about understand
D. To understand
16. She suggested that I_____ out for a walk with her.
A. go
B. to go
C. going
D. went
17. —Next Tuesday is the boy's birthday.
—He is looking forward _____ a lot of presents.
A. to give
B. to be given
C. to being given
D. to giving
18. Work hard , _____ you'll learn English well.
A. and
B. but
C. for
D. or
19. He knows _____ French but he has _____ French friends.
A. little, few
B. few, little
C. little, a few
D. a few, little
20. I don't know the restaurant, but it's _____ to be quite a good one.
A. said
B. told
C. spoken
D. talked

21. I don't like him. I'd rather _____ in than _____ to play with him.
 A. to stay, to go
 B. stay, go
 C. staying, going
 D. stay, to go
22. He told the boys _____ so much noise.
 A. not to make
 B. to not make
 C. don't make
 D. not make
23. This team is _____ ten teachers and forty students ?
 A. made into
 B. made of
 C. made from
 D. made up of
24. The teacher said that light _____ much faster than sound.
 A. travels
 B. traveled
 C. traveling
 D. travel
25. A _____ expression appeared on his face when he learnt his _____ bicycle had been stolen.
 A. surprised, raced
 B. surprising, racing
 C. surprised, racing
 D. surprising, raced
26. Can you have the washing-machine _____ to my place ?
 A. send
 B. to send
 C. sent
 D. sending
27. I stayed up last night. That is the reason _____ I feel sleepy in class.
 A. that
 B. because
 C. why
 D. Which
28. That man knows a lot about New York I heard he _____ before.
 A. had gone to the city
 B. had been to there
 C. had been there
 D. had been New York
29. Either my brother or I _____ going to attend the meeting next week.
 A. is
 B. are
 C. am
 D. were
30. I made a sincere apology _____ him _____ my being late again.
 A. with, for
 B. to, for
 C. for, to
 D. to, of
31. It's because he is too young _____ he doesn't understand it.
 A. when
 B. so
 C. that
 D. why
32. _____ from Beijing to London!
 A. How long way it is
 B. What a long way is it
 C. How long way is it
 D. What a long way it is
33. This is a factory _____ I work.
 A. what
 B. where
 C. which
 D. that
34. _____ he said at the meeting surprised everybody present.
 A. What
 B. That
 C. Which
 D. /
35. —May I have you order, Sir?
 — _____.
 A. What is it
 B. Please get me a can of beer, thanks
 C. Please wait a moments
 D. No needs
36. I will give him the message as soon as I _____ him.
 A. will see
 B. seeing
 C. see
 D. sees
37. Many Chinese gardens are worth _____ in all seasons.
 A. visit
 B. visited
 C. to visit
 D. visiting
38. In class the teacher asked me many question, most of _____ I couldn't answer.
 A. them
 B. those
 C. that
 D. which
39. He _____ his coat and went out of the office.
 A. dressed in
 B. put on
 C. had on
 D. wore
40. Usually carelessness _____ to failure.
 A. leads
 B. causes
 C. results
 D. gets

III. 完形填空（共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 20 分）

“Good Time” is a program on ABC Radio

Jim Green is an announcer（播音员）for the program. Most of the girls 41 boys like the program. They 42 like Jim Green. Some of them often make phone calls to him and thank him 43 his work. There are lots of 44 to him every day, too.

Jim Green gets up at 6:00 every morning. He has bread and a glass of milk 45 breakfast. He leaves home at 6:30 and 46 his office at 7:15.

The program 47 at 7:30. He plays the new records（唱片）of the pop songs and modern music for his listeners. At 8:00 it's time 48 the news.

Jim finishes work at 10:30. He goes home 49 his car. He 50 newspaper and listens to music after supper.

He thinks his life is very interesting.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|
| () 41. | A. and | B. with | C. but | D. about |
| () 42. | A. too | B. to | C. also | D. so |
| () 43. | A. to | B. for | C. of | D. and |
| () 44. | A. letter | B. letters | C. friends | D. words |
| () 45. | A. at | B. with | C. for | D. to |
| () 46. | A. goes | B. gets | C. gets to | D. gets up |
| () 47. | A. begins | B. finishes | C. over | D. start |
| () 48. | A. to | B. for | C. of | D. in |
| () 49. | A. by | B. in | C. on | D. takes |
| () 50. | A. looks | B. reads | C. sees | D. watches |

第二部分 阅读理解（满分 50 分）

IV. 阅读理解（共 25 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 50 分）

(A)

In English（英格兰人）nobody under eighteen years old is allowed（允许）to drink in a bar（酒吧）. Mr Thompson often went to a bar near his house. But he never took his son, Tom, because he was too young. Then when Tom had his eighteenth birthday, Mr Thompson took him to his usual bar for the first time. They drank for an hour. Tom drank a bit. Then Mr Thompson said to his son, “Now, Tom, I want to teach you a useful lesson. How do you know when you’ve had enough? Well, I’ll tell you. De you see those two lights at the end of the bar? When they seem to become four, you’ve had enough and should go home.”

“But, Dad,” said Tom, “I can only see one light at the end of the bar.”

51. Young people _____ allowed to drink in a bar until eighteen.
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| A. is not | B. are not |
| C. many | D. must |
52. When Tom was a child, his father often went to a nearby bar _____ taking him.
- | | |
|-------|--------|
| A. by | B. for |
|-------|--------|

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| C. with | D. without |
|---------|------------|
53. On Tom’s eighteenth birthday, he drank together with his father in that bar for _____.
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. the first time | B. once |
| C. many times | D. eighteen times |

54. Father wanted to tell his son _____.
- | |
|------------------------------|
| A. the time to drink |
| B. something about the light |
| C. when to stop drinking |
| D. something about the bar |
55. In fact（事实上）, there _____ at the end of the bar.
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A. was one light | B. were two lights |
| C. were three lights | D. were four lights |

(B)

Linda and David have traveled by air from London to Sydney, Australia. Linda has promised（答应）her mother that she will ring her to let her know that they have arrived safely. This is something she had done ever since she was a child. David thinks it is not a good idea to ring so far, to spend too much, and to say so little.

“If there were an accident.” He says, “They’d know soon enough. Bad news travels fast.” But Linda has promised that she would ring. “However,” she says, “It doesn’t cost much when you just think that it’s the other side of the world. It’s only six pence per second（每秒六便士）.” “If you’re on that telephone for less than one minute, I’ll eat my hat,” David says, “And one minute’s nearly four pounds（英镑）.” “That’s no more than you’d pay for a new hat,” Linda answers. She has asked the man at the hotel（旅馆）desk to get her the number. The telephone rings. Linda picks it up. “Hello, Mum. Is that you?” She says. “Six pence per second,” David reminds（提醒）her. “Hello, love.” It is Mrs Lee, Linda’s mother, speaking from London. “I can hear you very clearly just like you are in the next room. It’s a better line than when you called me from your office. Do you remember? I shouted at that time, and still you couldn’t hear me sometimes.” “Yes, Mum.” Linda puts in. “I just wanted to ring to ……” “I remember how you rang when you went to Betty’s house to eat, when you were a little girl. And then when you …” Mrs Lee is a great talker “Nearly four pounds.” says David.

Linda tries to tell her mother that it is time to say goodbye.

“Yes, all right,” says Mrs Lee, “But you will write, won’t you, as you did when you were at work …” Once again, Mrs Lee talks about the pass. and there is no stopping her. “Four pounds fifty,” says David.

At last, Linda cuts her mother short, promises to write, and rings off.

“There! That wasn’t long, was it ?” “Four pounds, ninety pence.” David answers. “And you didn’t even say that we’ve arrived.”

56. Linda is telephoning home to _____.
- | |
|---|
| A. tell her mother some bad news |
| B. say that she and David have arrived safely |

- C. report an accident to her mother
D. say that she and David have left London
57. Linda does not think it expensive to ring, because _____.
A. it only costs four pounds and ninety pence
B. it is even more expensive to buy a new hat
C. she had telephoned home since she was a child
D. she will speak from one side of the word to the other
58. David says, "Nearly four pounds", because _____.
A. he wants to remind Linda of the cost of the cost of the call
B. he wants to buy himself a new hat
C. Linda has not told her mother they have arrived
D. he wants Mrs Lee to know how much the call costs
59. Mrs Lee goes on talking for so long because _____.
A. she likes to hear all about the past.
B. she likes talking
C. Linda had not told her that she has arrived
D. she is going to pay for the telephone call
60. Linda tries to stop her mother by _____.
A. telling her how much the call is costing
B. writing a letter as she has promised to do
C. telling her that they have arrived safely
D. promising to write, and ringing off

(C)

Can we live without salt? Salt is very important to us. We need salt in our food. Animals need it, too. Most of the salt in our country comes from the sea. People dig very big pools(池塘) and let sea water in. When the sun dries(弄干) up the water, people can get salt from the ground. The salt is white, clean and beautiful.

There are a lot of salt wells(井) in Sichuan. A salt well is much like a water well. People bring the well water up to the ground and then dry it in big jars(坛子) over fire. In this way the get salt. We can also get salt from salt mines(矿). A salt mine may be found under the ground. Some years ago, people in Jiangxi found a big salt mine and soon opened it. People here need salt from other places no more. In the northwest of our country, there are many salt lakes. Some of these lakes are very big.

The salt in a big lake will be enough for our people for centuries.

61. We can't live without salt, so _____.
A. we need more
B. it is very important to us
C. we have to drink sea water
D. there is salt in all our food

62. We get most of the salt from _____.
A. salt lakes
B. sea water
C. salt wells
D. salt mines
63. People in Sichuan get salt from _____.
A. jars
B. fire
C. salt wells
D. water wells
64. Not many years ago, a big salt mine was found and opened _____.
A. in Sichuan
B. in Jiangxi
C. in the northwest
D. beside the sea
65. The best title (标题) of the article (文章) is "_____".
A. Salt
B. Why We Need Salt
C. Salt Is Important
D. We Need Salt

(D)

Long, long ago there were only a few thousand people in the world. These people move from place to place over the land, hunting animals for food.

No one knows how or when these people learned about growing food. But when they did, their lives changed. They did not have to look for food any more. They could stay in one place and grow it.

People began to live near one another. And so the first village grew. Many people came to work in the villages. These villages grew very big. When machines appeared(出现), life in the villages changed again. Factories were built. More and more people lived near the factories. The cities grew very big.

Today some people are moving back to small towns. Can you tell why?

66. The best title (题目) of the text should be _____.
A. Cities or Villages
B. Back to Towns
C. How Cities Grew
D. People and Animals
67. The underlined word "they" in the second paragraph refers to (指的是) _____.
A. villages
B. animals
C. cities
D. people
68. When factories were built, _____.
A. more people live near the factories
B. people began to live in the factories
C. many people began to work in villages
D. many machines appeared in big factories
69. We can learn from the text that _____.
A. people like to work only in big cities
B. some people don't like to live in big cities

C. there will be no small towns in the future(将来)

D. it is better to live in cities than in villages

70. In what order did people do the following things? ____.

a. Worked in villages

b. Lived near the factories.

c. Learned to grow food.

d. Built factories.

e. Began to live near each other.

A. d, b, a, e, c

B. e, a, c, d, b,

C. c, e, a, d, b

D. a. c. d. e. b

(E)

Mr Perkin stood at the bus-stop and watched the cars go by. Many of the cars were new Beta 400s, and most of them were yellow. Mr Perkin always wore the same clothes as other men, ate the same food as other people, and did the same things after work, and at the end of the week, Mr Perkin did not like to be different.

The following week, Mr Perkin bought a new, bright yellow Beta 400s. He was satisfied with it, and drove to work in it the very next day. He was even more satisfied with his new car, when he saw all the other Beta 400s, in front, behind, and on both sides of him.

Mr Perkin parked(停车) his car in a big car-park (停车场) near his office, and walked the rest of the way. But when he came back at five o'clock, there were so many bright yellow Beta 400s in the car-park that he did not know which car was his. He tried his key in some of the cars, but people passing by gave him a look he didn't like. So he stopped.

Poor Mr Perkin had to wait nearly two hours until his was the only yellow Beta 400s in the car-park.

71. Mr Perkin wanted a new yellow Beta 400s because_____.

A. the bus did not come.

B. he liked new clothes, food and cars.

C. he liked to do the same as other people.

D. he liked to be different from others.

72. He drove to work in his new car_____.

A. the very next day.

B. the day he bought it.

C. a week he bought in.

D. on the day he first watched the cars passing.

73. He was satisfied with his new car because_____.

A. no one else had a yellow one.

B. it was the same as other cars all around him.

C. he was in front of all the other cars.

D. other cars were not as bright as his.

74. At five o'clock Mr Perkin_____.

A. walked home.

B. drove his car out of the car-park.

C. came back to the car-park.

D. did not know which was his car-park.

75. People gave him a look because_____.

A. he had a nice new car.

B. he could not open the door of his car.

C. he was in the wrong car-park.

D. he was trying to open more than one car.

第三部分 翻译 (共两题, 满分 40 分)

V. 汉译英 (共 3 小题, 每小题 5 分, 满分 15 分)

76. 铃响了。

77. 我完全赞同你的观点。

78. 虽无声, 但是有时却胜过有声。

VI. 英译汉 (共 5 小题, 每小题 5 分, 满分 25 分)

79. Seldom does he come late.

80. I can't afford to buy a new car.

81. Thanks to your help, we finished the task ahead of time.

82. He is always in a good mood.

83. These foods are rich in fats, sugar and salts.

拓展模块

Unit 7、8、9 单元同步测试卷

I. 词汇配对

从右栏选项中选出下列单词的正确释义。

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| () 1. contribute | A. 计量；度量；测量 |
| () 2. revolution | B. 捐赠；贡献出 |
| () 3. measure | C. 革命；变革 |
| () 4. multiply | D. 乘 |
| () 5. accelerate | E. 流；电流 |
| () 6. current | F. 加速；加快 |
| () 7. victim | G. 传送；传播；传染 |
| () 8. relieve | H. 受害人 |
| () 9. AIDS | I. 减轻；解除；缓解 |
| () 10. transmit | J. 艾滋病 |

II. 单项选择

11. She is capable _____ a kilometer in ten minutes.
A. of running B. run
C. in running D. to running
12. The amount of money people can get for doing the work is 50 yuan _____ 30 days.
A. minus B. times
C. divided D. plus
13. Twenty minus fifteen is equal to _____.
A. eight B. four
C. five D. six
14. Ten to the third power is _____.
A. 100 B. 1000
C. 10000 D. 10
15. This is the third Sunday _____ that it's rained.
A. no stop B. in a row
C. without stopped D. continued

16. The picture hanging there is so _____ that I really don't know how to appreciate it.
A. subtle B. tender
C. abstract D. compact
17. _____ that kids were so tired, they stayed up last night.
A. Not doubt B. Don't wonder
C. No wonder D. Not to wonder
18. He is suffering _____ stomach.
A. to B. from
C. in D. that
19. Some people are _____ animals.
A. careful B. cruel to
C. kind D. anxious
20. He will go to work _____ people need him.
A. whenever B. wherever
C. whatever D. however
21. It is time _____ action to protect our environment.
A. for us to take B. we take
C. of us to D. we took
22. It was in the street _____ we first met five years ago.
A. that B. which
C. where D. what
23. He likes watching _____ sports games on TV.
A. living B. live
C. alive D. lively
24. I am an English teacher in a vocational high school, so _____ my husband.
A. are B. am
C. is D. was
25. —The lights in the classroom are still on .
—Oh, I forgot _____ them.
A. turn off B. turning off
C. turns off D. to turn off

III. 完形填空

阅读下面文章，掌握其大意，然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

My dad was a fisherman. He worked hard and stayed out until he caught enough 26 to feed the family nearly every day. When the weather was bad he would 27 me to school. An old truck was used in his fishing business. When we got to the school, he would give me a big 28 on the face and tell me to be a good 29. It was so embarrassing for me. I was 12 years old, and my dad would still kiss me goodbye!

I remember the day when I decided I was too 30 for a goodbye kiss. When we got to the school and came to a stop, he had his usual big smile. He started to lean (倾斜) toward me, but I put my hand up and 31, “No, Dad.” It was the first time I had ever talked to him that way. He had a surprised look on his face for a long time, and his 32 started to be wet. He turned and looked out of the windshield (挡风玻璃). “You’re 33,” he said. “You are a big boy—a man. I won’t kiss you any more.”

It wasn’t long after that when my dad went out to 34 and never came back. It was a day when most of the fishermen stayed at home except dad. He had a big family to feed.

How I wish I had been a man then. If I had been a man, I would 35 have told my dad I was too old for a goodbye kiss.

- () 26.

A. food

B. birds

C. animals

D. fish
- () 27.

A. ride

B. carry

C. drive

D. bring
- () 28.

A. kiss

B. laugh

C. look

D. hand
- () 29.

A. man

B. boy

C. teacher

D. fisherman
- () 30.

A. old

B. young

C. excited

D. moved
- () 31.

A. spoke

B. said

C. repeated

D. answered
- () 32.

A. hands

B. feet

C. eyes

D. face
- () 33.

A. kind

B. clever

C. wrong

D. right
- () 34.

A. school

B. sea

C. boat

D. river
- () 35.

A. still

B. ever

C. never

D. only

IV. 阅读理解。

(A)

Once upon a time, there was an island where all the feelings lived: Happiness, Sadness, Knowledge, and all of the others, including Love. One day the feelings were told that the island would sink, so all built boats and left, except Love. Love was the only one who stayed. Love wanted to hold out(坚持) until the last possible moment.

When the island had almost sunk, Love decided to ask for help. Richness was passing by in a big boat. Love said, “Richness, can you take me with you?” Richness answered, “No, I can’t. There is a lot of gold and silver in my boat. There is no place here for you.” Love decided to ask Vanity(虚荣心) who was also passing by in a beautiful ship. “Vanity, please help me!” “I can’t help you, Love. You are all wet and might damage(破坏) my boat,” Vanity answered. Sadness was passing by so Love asked, “Sadness, let me go with you.” “Oh...Love, I am so sad that I need to be by myself!” Happiness passed by Love, too, but she was so happy that she did not even hear when Love called her. Suddenly, there was a voice, “Come, Love, I will take you.” It was an elder. So thankful and

happy, Love even forgot to ask the elder where they were going. When they arrived at dry land, the elder went her own way. Realizing how much was owed(欠) the elder, Love asked Knowledge, another elder, “Who helped me?”

“It was Time,” Knowledge answered. “Time?” asked Love. “But why did Time help me?” Knowledge smiled with deep wisdom(智慧) and answered, “Because only Time is able to understand how valuable(珍贵的) Love is.”

36. How did the feelings go away from the island? _____

A. By water.

B. By swimming.

C. On foot.

D. By flying
37. How many feelings did Love ask for help but failed? _____

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5
38. Which of the following is true? _____

A. Happiness was blind.

B. Richness had a small boat.

C. Vanity’s ship was damaged.

D. Sadness wanted to stay alone.
39. Who saved Love? _____

A. Time.

B. Knowledge.

C. Richness.

D. Happiness.
40. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage? _____

A. Love and Time

B. An Accident

C. A sinking island

D. Different Feelings

(B)

Is the world too crowded? Well, that’s a hard question to answer. It’s all a matter of perspective(视角). In Montana, you might drive for a mile in any direction and not see another human being. In Macao, 60,000 people live in every square mile!

What is true is that the world’s population doesn’t stay the same. It has been increasing at a very fast rate. That’s in part because in each generation these are more people who then have children than in the last generation.

Five hundred years ago, the population of the world was about 460 million. In 1900, the world’s population was under 2 billion. Right now it is doubling every 40 years. That means, if this rate of growth continues, when you are a parent, there will be twice as many people on earth as there are now. Wow! Now that’s a whole lot of people! Soon the world’s population will probably reach 7 billion. Some people worry about that! But there is a lot of disagreement about just how many people on earth equals too many people. But everyone agrees that the more people there are, the more resources the world needs to feed, house and take care of all of them, and the more need there is to think carefully about how we live and use the earth’s resources.

41. From the first paragraph we can know that _____.

A. Montana is too crowded

- B. Macao is too crowded
C. the world is too crowded
D. the world is not too crowded
42. The population is increasing fast partly because _____.
A. people live longer than before
B. there are less wars than before
C. medicine is developing faster than before
D. more couples now would like to have children than before
43. What was the world's population 100 years ago? _____.
A. 450 million. B. About 2 billion.
C. 40 billion. D. 7 billion.
44. The writer thinks that with the population increasing, we should _____.
A. find more resources
B. use more resources
C. think about our ways of living
D. move to other places
45. From the passage we can learn that the writer _____.
A. thinks the world already has too many people
B. thinks the world can feed no more than 7 billion people
C. is not sure when the world's population will reach 7 billion
D. is not sure what the largest population that the world can feed is

(C)

In the opinion of many people, the two-parent family is the correct way to raise children. Traditionally, this has been as the most natural way, but single-parent families have had to face *prejudices*(偏见) against their life-style. However, the single-parent family is the fastest growing type of family. In the United States, a national survey showed that at least 50% of children will be members of a single-parent family. So we think it is important to throw prejudices away and to see the advantages of single-parent families.

When compared to two-parent families, single-parent families are usually at a disadvantage in some ways. They are often in short of money, and children receive less attention. What's more, single parents can find themselves under too much pressure of both work and home. *Despite* these disadvantages, it is possible for single-parent families to look for support from friends, schools, communities or other organizations. They need to remember that nobody can do it alone.

Surprisingly, single-parent families also have some advantages over two-parent families. Single parents have greater *flexibility*(灵活性) in spending time with children, because they don't have to consider the needs of a husband or wife. So they can develop closer relationships with their children. Another advantage comes from the fact that single parents often work together with their children to solve problems, which makes children feel more needed and *valued* (尊重的).

It's important to remember that single-parent families have, until now *suffered* (受到)

prejudices from some people. They think that it's easier for the children in single-parent families to drop out of school in teens, and to be jobless in their early twenties. But, with the support from friends, schools and communities, single-parent families become more accepted by society, and this situation is certain to improve. In the future we will probably see these prejudices disappear.

46. What does the author mainly tell us in Paragraph 1? _____.
A. People shouldn't have prejudices against single-parent families.
B. The single-parent family is not good for raising children.
C. The two-parent family is the correct way to raise children.
D. 50% of children will be members of a single-parent family in the USA.
47. Which disadvantage of single-parent families is NOT mentioned in Paragraph 2? _____.
A. They are often in short of money.
B. Children may receive less attention.
C. Children also suffer from the prejudice.
D. Parents are under pressure of both work and home.
48. How can single parents make their children feel more needed and valued? _____.
A. Don't consider the needs of others.
B. Pay more attention to their children.
C. Develop closer relationships with their children.
D. Discuss and solve problems together with their children.
49. Why does author believe that the situation of single-parent families will improve? _____.
A. Single-parent families will be more accepted by society.
B. There will be fewer and fewer single-parent families.
C. Single parents will try best to protect and control their children.
D. People will understand that there are difficulties in single-parent families.
50. Which of the following may be the best title for this passage? _____.
A. Advantages and Disadvantages
B. Changing Views on Single-parent Families
C. Best Life-style for Children
D. Comparing Two Types of Family

V. 翻译

一、汉译英

51. $3 \times 5 = 15$

52. 这个电台的高度是多少?

53. 传染病常会在春季爆发。

二、英译汉

54. Missing the bus means waiting for another twenty minutes.

55. She was capable of taking care of herself.

56. However hard he worked, he couldn't pass the exam.

57. We must prevent them from making trouble.

58. He couldn't fight off his disease.

拓展模块

Unit 10、11、12 单元同步测试卷

I. 词汇配对

从右栏选项中选出下列单词的正确释义。

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| () 1. adapt | A. 预言; 预报 |
| () 2. climatic | B. 文学; 文学作品 |
| () 3. agriculture | C. 归给....., 归功于 |
| () 4. predict | D. 农业 |
| () 5. delight | E. 原则; 原理 |
| () 6. owe | F. 高兴; 欢喜; 愉快 |
| () 7. literature | G. 基础, 基金 |
| () 8. prelude | H. 使适应; 使适合 |
| () 9. principle | I. 气候的 |
| () 10. foundation | J. 序幕; 前奏; 预兆 |

II. 单项选择

11. Reading practice has a very good ____ on our English study.
A. affect B. effecting C. effect D. affects
12. Drinking a lot of alcohol can ____ traffic accident.
A. leading B. causes C. cause to D. lead to
13. His mother isn't ____ his sister.
A. as taller so B. so taller as C. as tall so D. so tall as
14. Books can comfort us ____ sorrow and ____ .
A. in... suffering.. B. on...suffer C. on... suffering D. in...suffer
15. Why not ____ again?
A. try B. trying C. tries D. to
16. Some students ____ sleep in the room ____ help parents do housework.

- A. would rather...then
B. would rather...than
C. had rather...then
D. had rather...than

17. She is to the teacher ____ she is to her mother.
A. which B. why C. what D. who
18. Nature ____ her ____ beauty and intelligence.
A. endew... with
B. endow...with
C. endowed... to
D. endowed... with
19. He ____ his success ____ his teacher and his parents.
A. own...to B. owe...to
C. owns...to D. owed...to
20. Many outstanding scientists were invited to ____ this conference.
A. extend B. attended C. attend D. attending
21. ____, he can still drive his car.
A. He is very old B. Old as he is
C. Old though he is D. As he is very old
22. Cheating in the exam will not ____ the students ____
A. give...good B. do...some good
C. do...any good D. do...goodness
23. ____ his mother, the boy is very happy.
A. at the sight of B. At the sight of
C. at sight of D. At sight of
24. It is time we ____ our homework.
A. should do B. do C. did D. to do
25. Most of the students in our class ____ everything that is said in class.
A. takes note of B. take notes of
C. write note of D. writes note of

III. 完形填空

阅读下面文章, 掌握其大意, 然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

A woman saw three old men sitting outside the door. She said, "I don't think I know you, but you must be very hungry. Please come in and have something 26 ."

"We don't go into a house 27 " they replied.

“Why is that?” she asked.

One of the old men answered, “His name is Wealth, this is Success, and I am Love.” Then he said, “Now go in and 28 with your family which one of us you want in your house.

The woman went in and told her family what had happened, she said, “Let’s invite Wealth. We have been so 29.” Her husband disagreed, “My dear, why don’t we invite Success? Don’t you want me to be a successful man? Then her daughter asked, “Would it be 30 to invite Love? Our life will then be filled with love!”

In the end the family decided to take the 31 advice. The woman went out and asked, “ 32 one of you is Love? Please come in and be our guest.” Love got up and started walking to the house. The other two also got up and 33 him. Surprised, the lady asked Wealth and Success, “I 34 invite Love. Why are you coming along? The two old men answered, “If you had invited Wealth or Success, the other two would have to stay out, but since you have invited Love, 35 he goes, we go with him. Where there is Love, there is Wealth and Success.”

- () 26. A. to say B. to eat C. to use D. to drink
- () 27. A. together B. alone C. crowdedly D. lonely
- () 28. A. play B. exercise C. agree D. discuss
- () 29. A. poor B. rich C. lucky D. happy
- () 30. A. worse B. better C. less D. more
- () 31. A. father’s B. mother’s C. daughter’s D. parents’
- () 32. A. which B. who C. what D. whom
- () 33. A. left B. followed C. stopped D. pulled
- () 34. A. only B. hardly C. never D. almost
- () 35. A. whenever B. whatever C. however D. wherever

IV. 阅读理解

(A)

Happy Time Park

Location	west of the city
Getting there	No.16 bus
Opening hours	8:30-16:00 on weekdays,8:00-18:00 on Saturday and Sunday
Attractions	P. Plant Garden: thousands of kinds of plants to see Q. Sports Center: ball games, rock climbing, swimming and many other fun games to enjoy
Facilities	parking places, public toilets, public telephones, barbecue places, medical care station and shopping centre at your service

36. The park is in the _____ of the city.
- A. north B. east C. west D. south

37. You can take a _____ bus to get to the park.
- A. No.16 B. No.6 C. No.4 D. No.14
38. There is _____ in the park.
- A. a zoo B. a cinema C. a plant garden D. a cafe
39. If you visit the park on Wednesday, you must leave the park _____.
- A. before six o’clock in the afternoon B. between 16:00 and 18:00 C. before four o’clock in the afternoon D. before three o’clock in the afternoon
40. Which of the following is TRUE according to the advertisement? _____
- A. You can do sports in the park except swimming. B. If you feel ill or get hurt in the park, you can find doctors for help there. C. You can have a barbecue in the park if you buy something in the shopping center. D. Happy Time Park is in the east of the city

(B)

LONDON (Reuters) — British milkman Steve Leech, who saved several shops and flats by putting out a fire with 320 pints of milk, was celebrating Thursday after winning a national bravery award.

Leech, 35, named “Hero Milkman” by the National Dairymen’s Association, said that he had noticed smoke coming out of a shop in Cornwall, southern England, while delivering (递送) milk as usual a year ago.

“I saw the flats up above and thought I’d better do something. So I kicked the door in and started pouring milk everywhere,” Lee told Reuters Thursday.

“When firemen arrived, the fire was almost out,” he said. Firemen said he had helped save the lives of eight people living in the flats above the shops.

“It was hard work opening all those bottles, especially since they have tamper-proof lids. But it was even harder trying to explain to my boss where all the milk had gone.”

41. This is a(n) _____ from London.
- A. poster B. review C. advertisement D. news report
42. Leech was awarded the prize for his _____.
- A. hard work B. brave behaviour C. invention

D. patriotic behaviour

43. Which is the correct order of what Leech did about a year ago? _____

- ①The fire was almost put out.
 - ②He kicked the door in.
 - ③He noticed smoke coming out of a shop.
 - ④He delivered milk as usual.
 - ⑤He poured milk everywhere.
- A. ①②③④⑤
B. ④②③⑤①
C. ③④①②⑤
D. ④③②⑤①

44. The underlined sentence in the last paragraph suggests (暗示) that tamper-proof lids add to the difficulty of _____ those bottles.

- A. stealing B. breaking C. opening D. wasting

45. Which is NOT TRUE according to the passage? _____

- A. Leech put out a fire with milk at the age of 34.
B. Cornwall is in the north of England.
C. Leech saved eight people in the shops.
D. The fire was already out before firemen arrived.

(C)

Who do you admire? Different people may have different ideas.

If you're a sports fan, perhaps the person you admire most is a great basketball player, and Yao Ming is probably the one in your mind. If you study music or play an instrument, perhaps the person you admire most is gifted musician like Mozart, who began to write beautiful music at a very young age. Or maybe you admire great scientists, for example, Yuan Longping.

We have many reasons to admire famous people and we often give much of our respect to them. However, we shouldn't neglect those who are common, such as nurses, train drivers, firemen, cleaners and so on. They may be working in a corner of the world without being noticed, but all these people spend their working days serving the public. They show great dedication. However, what they do is often unnoticed by us. Have you ever thought of what our life will be like if they stop working?

So next time when you appreciate famous people, don't forget those who are common around you.

46. Yao Ming is a great _____.

- A. pop singer
B. actor
C. basketball player
D. teacher

47. Mozart began to write _____ when he was very young.

- A. music
B. letters
C. books
D. poem

48. The underlined word "neglect" in Paragraph 3 means _____.

- A. give comments on
B. make fun of
C. care little about
D. like

49. In Paragraph 3, the writer mainly points out _____.

- A. the reasons why we admire famous people
B. the importance of common people's work
C. the places where common people are working
D. the success of those stars

50. What's the main idea of this passage? _____.

- A. Famous people are admired by most of us in our life.
B. Common people should also be given respect as the famous ones.
C. Common people should be given the most respect in our society.
D. Common people should be neglected.

V. 翻译

一、汉译英

51. 他请人理发。

52. 他宁愿滑冰也不愿游泳。

53. 我希望自己是老师。

二、英译汉

54. Our room is three times as large as theirs.

55. We don't think he will make a good actor.

56. He did just as you had told him.

57. If I were you, I would refuse the money.

58. He should have finished his homework.

拓展模块

Unit 7~Unit 12 综合测试卷

I. 从 B 栏所给的 10 个中文选项中, 选出 A 栏中英语词汇的正确释义。

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| () 1. album | A. 功率; 权力; 电力 |
| () 2. capable | B. 流; 电流 |
| () 3. power | C. 歌集唱片; 照片集; 邮集 |
| () 4. measure | D. 医疗保健 |
| () 5. current | E. 病毒 |
| () 6. health care | F. 有能力的; 能胜任的 |
| () 7. outbreak | G. 湿的 |
| () 8. virus | H. 个人; 个体; 个人的; 个体的 |
| () 9. humid | I. 爆发; 蔓延 |
| () 10. individual | J. 计量; 量度; 措施; 办法 |

II. 单项选择

11. I have some difficulty _____ jobs.
A. in find
B. in finding
C. to find
D. to finding
12. —Did you close the door?
—Yes, I remember _____ it.
A. to close
B. closing
C. close
D. closed
13. He succeeded in _____ the exam.
A. passing
B. pass
C. past
D. to pass

14. He managed _____ the exam.
A. pass
B. passing
C. past
D. to pass
15. If you have 40 _____ 5, then you'll get 8.
A. divided by
B. plus
C. times
D. minus
16. She is capable _____ a kilometer in ten minutes.
A. of running
B. run
C. in running
D. to running
17. A fire _____ in the Liuhong Supermarket on May 28.
A. break out
B. broken out
C. broke out
D. breaks out
18. The students find _____ hard to _____ their new school.
A. that / adapt
B. it / adapt to
C. that / adapt to
D. it / adapt
19. I wish I _____ him , but I don't .
A. know
B. knows
C. knew
D. known
20. The school insisted that this student should _____.
A. punished
B. punishing
C. to punish
D. be punished
21. Our teacher speaks English as if he _____ an Englishman.
A. is
B. was
C. are
D. were
22. The leader tried to make himself _____ .

- A. understood
B. understand
C. be understand
D. understood
23. The boy has made a few mistake. He _____ a little bit more careful!
A. must have been
B. might have been
C. should have been
D. shall have been
24. _____ you do, don't touch this switch.
A. No matter whatever
B. What
C. Whichever
D. No matter what
25. The little tree wants_____.
A. to be watered
B. watering
C. both A and B
D. watered

III. 完形填空

阅读下面文章，掌握其大意，然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Many people think that Americans 26 their cars almost more than anything else. When 27 people are fourteen years old, they want to have their 28 cars. They don't ask for a car from their 29 . So many of them work in 30 time during their last year of high school to buy a car. Learning to 31 and getting a driver's license may be one of the most exciting things in a young person's life .

Some people almost 32 go to a doctor when they are ill. But they will 33 their cars to a garage as soon as they think there is a 34 . On Saturdays or Sundays some people may 35 most of their time washing and repairing their cars.

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| () 26. | A. prefer | B. love | C. drive | D. play |
| () 27. | A. little | B. big | C. old | D. young |
| () 28. | A. new | B. own | C. expensive | D. cheap |
| () 29. | A. friends | B. teachers | C. parents | D. brothers |
| () 30. | A. free | B. busy | C. study | D. good |
| () 31. | A. make | B. mend | C. wash | D. drive |
| () 32. | A. always | B. never | C. often | D. usually |
| () 33. | A. take | B. carry | C. pull | D. lift |
| () 34. | A. question | B. wrong | C. mistake | D. problem |
| () 35. | A. cost | B. get | C. spend | D. use |

IV. 阅读理解。

(A)

HOUSE TO RENT Old house to rent in city center. One bedroom and one kitchen. Near important station. Buses pass back door. \$75/month. Phone: 4461324	SWIMMING LESSON FOR STUDENTS Star Training Center July 5-7. 312 Kings Road.
WELCOME TO OUR DANCE CLUB Free lessons. Once a week. Every Saturday evening a different lesson. Bring your favorite CDs. Call Alice at 2122819.	WORK WANTED Strong boy to work in gardens or do housework. 3 hours a week. Call Tom at 4235857.

36. Mr. Black wants to live in the house with his little son for half a year. He should pay _____.
A. \$75
B. \$150
C. \$450
D. \$900
37. Linda is interested in dancing. She will _____.
A. buy many CDs in the dance club
B. spend much money joining the dance club
C. go to the dance club every week in the dance club
D. have the same lesson every week in the dance club
38. How long can students learn to swim in the Star Training Center? _____.
A. 3 days.
B. 4 days
C. 1 week
D. 2 weeks.
39. What will you do if you want to do the garden work? _____.
A. Call 4461324
B. Call 4235857
C. call 2122819
D. Go to 312 Kings Road.
40. Which of the following is true? _____.
A. The old house has one bedroom and a kitchen.
B. If you want to learn to swim, you can go to 321 Kings Road.
C. Linda should go to dance club twice a week.
D. If you want to do the garden work, you should work three hours a day.

(B)

Once there was a piano player in a bar(酒吧). People came just to hear him play. But one night, a lady asked him to sing a song.

"I don't sing," said the man.

But the lady told the waiter, "I'm tired of listening to the piano. I want the player to sing!"

The waiter shouted across the room, "Hey, friend! If you want to get paid, sing a song!"

So he did. He had never sung in public before. Now he was singing for the very first time! Nobody had ever heard the song Mona Lisa sung so beautifully!

He had talent(天赋) he was sitting on! He may have lived the rest of his life as a no-name piano player in a no-name bar. But once he found, by accident, that he could sing well, he went on working hard and became one of the best-known singers in the US. His name was Nat King Cole.

You, too, have skills and abilities. You may not feel that your talent is great, but it may be better than you think. With hard work, most skills can be improved. Besides, you may have no success at all if you just sit on your talent.

41. The lady asked the player to sing a song because ____.

- A. she had paid him for this
- B. she knew him very well
- C. she wanted to have a change
- D. she enjoyed his singing

42. Nat King Cole succeeded because ____.

- A. the lady helped him a lot
- B. he caught the chance
- C. he continued to play in the bar
- D. he stopped playing the piano

43. The words "sit on" in the passage probably mean" ____.

- A. fail to realize
- B. forget to use
- C. try to develop
- D. manage to show

44. the story we know if you have some talent, you should ____.

- A. hide it and wait
- B. ask others for help
- C. pay no attention to it
- D. work hard to improve yourself

45. Which could be the best title (标题) for the passage? ____

- A. Sing in the Bar
- B. Achieve Success in Life
- C. Never Lose Heart
- D. Find Your Hidden Talent

(C)

It helps us understand the world better if we know a little geography and have some maps at

hand. But with maps in Chinese only, misunderstanding is possible in studying world events. Chinese names are long, hard to pronounce and without meaning to a foreigner. For the opening of the country maps are important and helpful and needed badly.

I wish maps various languages, such as those used in the United Nations, would come out and be sold in all bookstores open to Chinese.

46. The writer is mainly talking about ____.

- A. geography
- B. maps
- C. Chinese names
- D. the opening of the country

47. Knowing a little geography and having some maps in Chinese only, a foreigner ____.

- A. can study world events easily
- B. can study world events without misunderstanding
- C. can't study world events without misunderstanding
- D. will feel joy in studying world events

48. What are the difficulties for a foreigner to use a map in Chinese? ____

- A. A foreigner has nowhere to buy a map
- B. All the bookstores only open to Chinese.
- C. The names of Chinese people are long, hard to pronounce and without meaning.
- D. The names of places on a map in Chinese are long, hard to pronounce and without meaning.

49. In the United Nations people use maps in ____.

- A. foreign languages only
- B. Chinese only
- C. various languages
- D. English only

50. According to the passage, maps in foreign language are badly needed ____.

- A. in a country open to other parts of the world
- B. if a country is going to join the United Nations
- C. when we are learning geography
- D. if there are no maps in bookstores open to Chinese

IV. 翻译

一、汉译英

51. 小迈克希望今天晚上被带到剧场。

52. 房间每天保持清洁很重要.

53. 我感冒两周了。

二、英译汉

54. She sat there closing her eyes as if she were tired.

55. I will have my mother mend the shirt for you.

56. Science and technology has played an important part in modern society.

57. Now, there is still no cure for many disease.

58. It is no wonder that , over the past century, popular music has grown to an amazing degree.

拓展模块·综合测试卷

第一部分 英语知识运用（共三题，满分60分）

I. 专业英语词汇释义（共10小题，每小题1分，满分10分）

从B栏所给的10个中文选项中选出A栏中行业通用英语专业词汇的正确释义

工科类考生选做

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. vernier caliper_____ | A. 蓄电池 |
| 2. drilling machine_____ | B. 公制单位 |
| 3. emergency stop_____ | C. 集成电路 |
| 4. lift jack_____ | D. 头盔 |
| 5. helmet_____ | E. 数控 |
| 6. integrated circuit_____ | F. 个人防护设备 |
| 7. metric unit_____ | G. 急停按钮 |
| 8. numerical control_____ | H. 千斤顶 |
| 9. personal protective equipment_____ | I. 游标卡尺 |
| 10. storage battery_____ | J. 钻床 |

文科类考生选做

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| 1. security check_____ | A. 会展中心 |
| 2. digital scanner_____ | B. 接待室 |
| 3. file folder_____ | C. 销售服务 |
| 4. express delivery_____ | D. 停车场 |
| 5. business class_____ | E. 快递 |
| 6. key card_____ | F. 安检 |
| 7. reception room_____ | G. 房卡 |
| 8. parking lot_____ | H. 激光扫描 |
| 9. convention center_____ | I. 商务舱 |
| 10. Shop Assistant Service_____ | J. 文件夹 |

II. 单项选择（共30小题，每小题1分，满分30分）

11. I'm not feeling very well now. I've got _____.
A. headache B. a headache
C. the headache D. cold
12. Is there _____ new in today's newspaper?
A. anything else B. else anything
C. else something D. everything else
13. What's the date today? It's _____.
A. the June fourth B. the fourth of June
C. June of the fourth D. fourth June
14. —I'll be away on a business trip. Would you mind looking after my cat?
—Not at all. _____.
A. I've no time B. I'd rather not
C. I'd like it D. I'd be happy to
15. Guangzhou is a beautiful city _____ the south of China.
A. on B. at C. to D. of
16. She suggested that I _____ out for a walk with her.
A. go B. to go C. going D. went
17. —Next Tuesday is the boy's birthday.
—He is looking forward _____ a lot of presents.
A. to give B. to be given
C. to being given D. to giving
18. Work hard, _____ you'll learn English well.
A. and B. but C. for D. or
19. He knows _____ French but he has _____ French friends.
A. little, few B. few, little
C. little, a few D. a few, little
20. I don't know the restaurant, but it's _____ to be quite a good one.
A. said B. told
C. spoken D. talked
21. I don't like him. I'd rather _____ in than _____ to play with him.
A. to stay, to go B. stay, go
C. staying, going D. stay, to go
22. He told the boys _____ so much noise.
A. not to make B. to not make
C. don't make D. not make
23. Let's go shopping, _____ ?
A. won't you B. will you
C. don't you D. shall we

24. The teacher said that light _____ much faster than sound.
A. travels B. traveled
C. traveling D. travel
25. A _____ expression appeared on his face when he learnt his _____ bicycle had been stolen.
A. surprised, raced
B. surprising, racing
C. surprised, racing
D. surprising, raced
26. Can you have the washing-machine _____ to my place ?
A. send B. to send
C. sent D. sending
27. More people came _____ I expected.
A. as if B. that
C. then D. than
28. That man knows a lot about New York I heard he _____ before.
A. had gone to the city
B. had been to there
C. had been there
D. had been New York
29. Either my brother or I _____ going to attend the meeting next week.
A. is B. are
C. am D. were
30. _____ after a long walk did they reach the station at midnight.
A. Shortly B. Only
C. / D. Just
31. It's because he is too young _____ he doesn't understand it.
A. when B. so
C. that D. why
32. _____ from Beijing to London!
A. How long way it is
B. What a long way is it
C. How long way is it
D. What a long way it is
33. This is a factory _____ I work.
A. what B. where
C. which D. that
34. _____ he said at the meeting surprised everybody present.
A. What B. That
C. Which D. /
35. —I'll tell Mary about her new job.

—Actually, you _____ her last week.

- A. should tell
B. must tell
C. would have told
D. should have told
36. I will give him the message as soon as I _____ him.
A. will see B. seeing
C. see D. sees
37. Many Chinese gardens are worth _____ in all seasons.
A. visit B. visited
C. to visit D. visiting
38. In class the teacher asked me many question, most of _____ I couldn't answer.
A. them B. those
C. that D. which
39. He _____ his coat and went out of the office.
A. dressed in B. put on
C. had on D. wore
40. Usually carelessness _____ to failure.
A. leads B. causes
C. results D. gets

III. 完形填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

Sam had a dog, whose name was Tod. It was very helpful, but it ate too much. So he didn't like it. He wanted to 41 Tod. He 42 Tod and put it in a small boat. He rowed (划) the boat to the 43 of a big river. Just as he 44 the poor animal into the river, the boat began to go down. 45 the man and Tod 46 into the river.

Tod was able to swim, 47 Sam couldn't. The dog bit the rope and broke it. It tried its best to swim to 48 Sam. The man was saved, so he was very thankful to the dog, he didn't want to kill the dog 49 . From then on, he gave the dog as 50 as it wanted.

- () 41. A. sell B. buy C. beat D. kill
() 42. A. tied B. pulled C. pushed D. closed
() 43. A. front B. foot C. side D. middle
() 44. A. threw B. carried C. sent D. brought
() 45. A. Neither B. Nor C. Each D. Both
() 46. A. fell B. dropped C. lost D. jumped
() 47. A. because B. though C. but D. when
() 48. A. kill B. save C. meet D. hit
() 49. A. no more B. any more C. no longer D. not more
() 50. A. little B. few C. many D. much

第二部分 阅读理解 (满分 50 分)

IV. 阅读理解 (共 25 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 50 分)

(A)

Tom arrived at the bus station quite early for Paris bus. The bus for Paris would not leave until five to twelve. He saw a lot of people waiting in the station. Some were standing in line (排队), others were walking around. There was a group of schoolgirls. Their teacher was trying to keep them in line. Tom looked around but there was no place for him to sit.

He walked into the station café (咖啡馆). he looked up at the clock there. It was only twenty to twelve. He found a seat and sat down before a large mirror (镜子) on the wall. Just then, Mike, one of Tom's workmates came in and sat with Tom.

"What time is your bus?" asked Mike.

"There's plenty of time yet," answered Tom.

"Well, I'll get you some more tea then," said Mike.

They talked while drinking. Then Tom looked at the clock again. "Oh! It's going backward (倒行)!" he cried. "A few minutes ago it was twenty to twelve and now it's half past eleven."

"You're looking at the clock in the mirror." said Mike. Tom was so sad (难过). The next bus was not to leave for another hour. Since then Tom has never liked mirrors.

51. Tom went into the station cafe because _____.

- A. Mike asked him to have a cup of tea
- B. it was quite early and he could find a seat there
- C. he didn't like to stay with the schoolgirls
- D. he wanted to have a drink with his workmate there

52. What time was it in fact when Tom looked at the clock in the mirror? _____

- A. Half past twelve
- B. Twenty to twelve
- C. Half past eleven
- D. Half past one

53. From the story we know that when we look at a clock in a mirror, we will find _____.

- A. the time is right
- B. it's going slower
- C. it's going backward
- D. it's going faster

54. Which of the following is true? _____

- A. Tom arrived in Paris on time
- B. The next bus would leave in half an hour
- C. After that Tom didn't like clocks any longer
- D. Tom looked at the clock in the mirror only once

55. Which of the following is the title of the story? _____

- A. The Mirror of the Station
- B. Not A Careful Man

C. Missing A Bus

D. The Clock In The Mirror

(B)

When Mr. David retired (退休), he bought a small house in a village near the sea. He liked it and hoped to live a quiet life in it.

But to his great surprise, many tourists came to see his house in summer holidays, for it was the most interesting building in the village. From morning to night there were tourists outside the house. They kept looking into the rooms through the windows and many of them even went into Mr. David's garden. This was too much for Mr. David. He decided to drive the visitors away. So he put a notice on the window. The notice said: "If you want to satisfy your curiosity (好奇心), came in and look round. Price: twenty dollars." Mr. David was sure that the visitors would stop coming, but he was wrong. More and more visitors came and Mr. David had to spend every day showing them around his house. "I came here to retire, not to work as a guide." he said angrily. In the end, he sold the house and moved away.

56. Mr. David's house was _____ that many tourists came to see it.

- A. so small
- B. so quiet
- C. so interesting
- D. such interesting

57. Mr. David put a notice on the window in order _____.

- A. to drive the visitors away
- B. to satisfy the visitor's curiosity
- C. to let visitors come in and look round
- D. to get some money out of the visitors

58. The notice made the visitors _____.

- A. more interested in his house
- B. lose interest in his house
- C. angry at the unfair price
- D. feel happy about the price

59. After Mr. David put up the notice, _____.

- A. the visitors didn't come any longer
- B. fewer and fewer visitors came to see his house
- C. more and more tourists came for a visit
- D. no tourist would pay the money for a visit

60. At last he had to sell his house and move away because _____.

- A. he did not like it at all
- B. he could not work as a guide
- C. he made enough money and wanted to buy a new expensive house
- D. he could not live a quiet life in it

(C)

We have no idea about when men first began to use salt, but we do know that it has been used in many different ways throughout the history.

For example, it is recorded in many history books that people who lived over three thousand years ago ate salted fish. Thousands of years ago in Egypt, salt was used to preserve (保养) the dead.

In some periods of history, a person who stole salt was thought to have broken the law. Take the eighteenth century for example. If a person was caught stealing salt, he would be thrown into prison. History also records that only in England about ten thousand people were put into prison during that century for stealing salt! About one hundred and fifty years before, in the year 1553, if a man took more than his share of salt, he would thought to have broken the law and would be seriously punished, and his ear would be cut off.

Salt was an important item on the dinner table of a king. It was always placed in front of the king when he sat down to eat. Important guests at the king's table were seated near the salt. Less important guests were given seats farther away from it.

61. Thousands of years ago in Egypt salt was used _____.

- A. to punish people who had broken the law
- B. to keep dead bodies from going bad
- C. to keep fish alive
- D. to make chemicals

62. During the 18th century about ten thousand people were put into prison in England because _____.

- A. they had been caught stealing salt
- B. they had sold salted fish
- C. they had taken salt from the king's table
- D. they had used salt to preserve dead bodies

63. In the _____ century, if a man took more than his share of salt, he would _____.

- A. fifteenth; lose all his salt
- B. sixteenth; be thrown into prison
- C. fifteenth; lose an ear
- D. sixteenth; lose an ear

64. When a king had his dinner, salt was placed _____.

- A. in front of important guests
- B. far away from important guests
- C. in his front
- D. nearer to the less important guests than to the important ones

65. The best title of the passage is _____.

- A. Nobody Knows When Salt Began to Be Used
- B. The Uses and the Importance of Salt in History
- C. Thousands of People Were Punished Because of Salt
- D. Salt Was Important in History

(D)

Letter A

Dear Rose,

I like your programs very much. I'm now writing to ask you something about American social customs(社交习惯). My American friends want me to join them in their dinner party. I am very happy and have decided to go but I'm a little worried about it, too. The social customs in my country are very different from here, and I know little about it.

Should I bring a present, such as sweets or flowers? Should I arrive on time or a little late? At the dinner table, how can I use the fork and knife? How can I let the family know that I'm thankful for their kindness?

Wang Lin

Letter B

Dear Wang Lin,

It's a good idea to bring a small present when you go to a dinner party. Flowers are always nice, or you may bring a bottle of wine(酒) if you know that your friends drink it.

You should arrive on time or five to ten minutes late. Don't get there early. If you're going to be more than fifteen minutes late, you should call and tell them. Try to be free at the dinner table. If you don't know how to use the fork and knife, just watch the other people, and follow them. If you still have no idea of what to do, ask the person next to you.

If you like the food, say so. Of course, you'll thank them for the meal and for their kindness. It's also a good idea to send a thank-you card the day after.

Rose

66. Wang Lin wants to _____.

- A. make friends with Rose
- B. know some social customs for a dinner party
- C. make her friends happy
- D. give her friends a surprise

67. Maybe Rose _____.

- A. is a good housewife
- B. works at a TV station
- C. is going to the dinner party
- D. is a friend of Wang Lin's

68. If you're asked to a dinner party but not sure about what to bring as a present, it's always nice to bring _____.

- A. some fruits
- B. a bottle of wine
- C. some flowers
- D. a knife and fork

- A. Get there 15 minutes earlier.
B. Make yourself at home.
C. Follow others to use the fork and knife.
D. Thank your friends for the meal.

A. difficult B. friendly
C. enjoyable D. helpful

The captain gave Jack his orders that morning. Jack tapped (轻声走动) his foot quickly and his hands sweated. “One more mistake and you’re out.” the captain said. When Jack heard this, his foot kicked a wastepaper basket. It turned over. Papers flew everywhere. The captain frowned and shook his head at the mess. “I’ll have to be more careful.” Jack thought.

Suddenly there was a loud noise and flash (闪光) . Two ships had crashed nearby. Jack flew towards them. One of the ships radioed that it was all right. The other ship was badly damaged. Jack had to do something.

Jack flew closer until he could see the pilot. The pilot's oxygen would run out soon. Jack opened a safety hatch (安全舱口盖) and waited. The other pilot saw the opening, pushed off and drifted inside Jack's ship. Jack closed the hatch. The pilot was safe.

The news reached the station before Jack returned. Jack was a hero. A crowd was there to cheer him. Everyone was excited, even the captain. Jack was proud as he walked towards them. Just then, he tripped (绊倒) and tumbled down (摔倒). A box was upset. Jack sat in the mess. The captain shook his head, and then laughed. Everyone, even Jack, began to laugh.

- A. Jack never tried his best
B. Jack was not liked by anyone
C. Jack always did wrong things
D. Jack quarreled with the captain

A. relaxed B. angry
C. upset D. nervous

A. deliver a package to a space station

- B. deliver a package to another space ship
C. save a badly damaged space ship
D. save a badly hurt pilot

A. Jack's space ship crashed
B. two ships crashed nearby
C. a pilot sent a signal to Jack
D. it was going to rain heavily

A. satisfied
B. disappointed
C. anxious
D. calm

V. 汉译英 (共 3 小题, 每小题 5 分, 满分 15 分)

76. 这本书比那本书厚四倍。

77. 旅游业现在在经济中发挥着重要的作用。

78. 我宁愿走路也不愿意坐公共汽车。

VI. 英译汉 (共 5 小题, 每小题 5 分, 满分 25 分)

79. Books are to mankind what memory is to the individual.

80. We communicate with each other by the means of language.

81. Thanks to your help, we finished the task ahead of time.

82. I never knew how I managed to get through that day.

83. Students are requested to show their students' identity cards when buying train tickets.

职业模块

Unit 1、2、3 单元同步测试卷

I. 词汇配对

从右栏选项中选出下列单词的正确释义。

文科

- () 1. tour guide
- () 2. fax machine
- () 3. nationality
- () 4. Information
- () 5. exhibitor
- () 6. baggage
- () 7. subway
- () 8. secretary
- () 9. elevator
- () 10. receptionist

- A. 电梯
- B. 国籍
- C. 地铁
- D. 问讯处
- E. 行李
- F. 秘书
- G. 导游
- H. 参展商
- I. 接待员
- J. 传真机

理科

- () 1. face mask
- () 2. architecture
- () 3. object
- () 4. craftsman
- () 5. gauze
- () 6. vise
- () 7. carpenter planer
- () 8. apron
- () 9. riveter
- () 10. welder

- A. 建筑学
- B. 手艺人
- C. 面罩
- D. 保护罩
- E. 老虎钳
- F. 焊接机
- G. 木工刨
- H. 棉纱
- I. 物件
- J. 铆钉枪

II. 单项选择

11. —How about seeing the film Hero tonight?

— _____.

- A. Thank you
- B. Never mind

- C. Good idea
- D. Not at all

12. There ____ a lot of trees in my hometown.

- A. is
- B. are
- C. am
- D. be

13. —Are you sure there is a bus stop two blocks away?

—Yes, just walk along the road. You can't _____ it.

- A. miss
- B. find
- C. buy
- D. get

14. —Thank you for telling me the way.

— _____.

- A. Thank you
- B. You're welcome
- C. It's OK
- D. All right

15. —Is it the right way to the Vocational school?

—Yes. _____ along this road and you'll see it on your left.

- A. Turn right
- B. Get there
- C. Go straight
- D. Go along

16. Could you please help me _____ the accommodation?

- A. with
- B. at
- C. for
- D. to

17. _____ is Albert speaking

- A. It
- B. That
- C. This
- D. It's

18. I need one single room _____ 5 nights.

- A. at
- B. with
- C. in
- D. for

19. Let me _____ you to your table.

- A. show
- B. to show
- C. showing
- D. showed

20. —Excuse me. What time _____ the plane _____?

—At 8:40 p.m.

- A. is, taking off
- B. are, taking off
- C. is, taken off
- D. are, taken off

21. The teacher doesn't know _____ about China.

- A. a little
- B. much
- C. nothing
- D. something

22. — _____ you _____ a good summer vacation, Jane?
—Of course. It was great, thanks.
- A. How did, have B. will, have
C. Were, having D. Did, have

23. I have no _____ her new house.
- A. difficult to find
- B. difficult find
- C. difficulty to find
- D. difficulty finding

24. He spent ____ doing the whole cleaning.
- A. an or two days
- B. one day and two.
- C. one or two days
- D. one and two days.

25. My aunt ____ to see me. She'll be here soon.
- A. comes
- B. is coming
- C. had me
- D. have come

III. 完形填空

阅读下面文章，掌握其大意，然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Once there was a father and a son. They were ill-tempered (坏脾气的) and never gave way to
26 .

One day the father decided to ask some friends to dinner in his house. He 27 his son to buy some meat in town. When the son got what his father wanted, he turned 28 and walked towards the town gate. Just then a man was coming from the outside. The gate wasn't 29 enough to let two men in and out at the same time. But 30 of them would give way to the other. They 31 straight face to face inside the gate hour after hour. But the father was worried. "What shall I do ? My son hasn't 32 yet. I can't wait any longer." He wanted to know what was the 33 with his son. So he left his friends at home, and he himself went to town to look for his son.

“You may first take the 34 home for my friends. Let me stand here against him 35.” He said to his son when he knew what had happened.

- () 26. A. one B. another C. other D. others
- () 27. A. hoped B. told C. let D. wished
- () 28. A. down B. over C. back D. off
- () 29. A. long B. wide C. high D. narrow
- () 30. A. either B. all C. both D. neither
- () 31. A. stood B. went C. lay D. walked

- () 32. A. gone B. bought C. returned D. been
- () 33. A. wrong B. accident C. thing D. matter
- () 34. A. meat B. dinner C. bread D. money
- () 35. A. politely B. instead C. safely D. kindly

IV. 阅读理解

(A)

I'm Xia Lin. I'm 20. My aunt lives in Shanghai. I went to visit her with my dad in the holiday. We drive a car to Shanghai, but we didn't know her address. Then dad called aunt, we met at the gate of a big supermarket. We were very happy to meet, because we haven't seen for 1 year. On the second day, aunt took us to visit many places. In the evening, we cooked many dishes in aunt's home. We were all excited. We sang many songs and danced in the meeting room. On the third day, we went to a park. We had a picnic in the park. We talked about our family, and our lives. We were very happy. On the fourth day, dad and I left Shanghai. We made a promise (约定), we would get together next year.

36. What did Xia Lin do on her holiday? _____
A. She drove a car.
B. She visited her aunt.
C. She was happy.
D. She was sad.
37. How did they feel when they met? They felt _____.
A. sad
B. excited
C. happy
D. lonely
38. What did they do on the evening of the second day? They _____.
A. visited many places
B. cooked many dishes at home
C. went to a park
D. had a picnic
39. When did they have a picnic? They had a picnic on _____.
A. the 2nd day
B. the 3rd day
C. the 4th day
D. the first day
40. When will we meet again? _____
A. Tomorrow
B. Next week
C. Next year.
D. Today

(B)

Schools and parents in Shenzhen have been asked to take better care of children's eyesight as 45 percent of them were found to be shortsighted. Too much reading, poor lighting and too much TV are blamed. Of the city's high school-leavers who wanted to study at colleges this summer, 66 percent had to have their choices limited because of poor eyesight.

Shenzhen Special Zone Daily said.

41. Only _____ of children in Shenzhen have good eyesight.

- A. 45 percent
- B. less than half
- C. 55 percent
- D. 66 percent

42. Generally speaking, high school students have _____ eyesight than primary (小学) school students. _____.

- A. poorer
- B. still better
- C. poor
- D. brighter

43. Because of being shortsighted, many high school-leavers _____.

- A. were not allowed to enter college
- B. couldn't leave high school
- C. couldn't choose to study what they liked best
- D. lost their limited time

44. In order to take of eyes, children shouldn't _____.

- A. read books
- B. wear glasses
- C. make their eyes too tired
- D. see things far away

45. The purpose of this passage is to_____.

- A. criticize children who are shortsighted
- B. blame parents and schools for children's eye-sighted
- C. ask the high school-leavers to pay attention to their eyesight
- D. draw people's special attention to eye hygiene (保健)

(C)

Editor: Today our topic is part-time jobs. Are they good for school children or not?

Headmaster: Certainly not. Children have got two full-time jobs already: growing up and going to school. Part-time jobs make them so tired that they fall asleep in class.

Mrs. White: I agree. I know school hours are short, but there is homework, too. Children need a lot of sleep.

Mr. White: Young children perhaps, but some boys stay at school until they're eighteen or nineteen. A part-time job can't do harm to them. In fact, it is good for them. They get their pocket money. If the pupils from poor families don't take part-time jobs, they can't stay at school.

Businessman: I think so. Part-time jobs can help the students from poor families and can make the students from rich families know that it is not easy to make money.

Editor: Well, two of you agree and two don't. What do our readers think?

46. The headmaster thinks that students _____.

- A. should take part-time jobs
- B. should not take part-time jobs
- C. always fall asleep in class

D. can grow up if they take part-time jobs

47. Who have the same idea? _____

- A. Mr. and Mrs. White.
- B. The editor and Mr. White.
- C. The headmaster and Mrs. White.
- D. The businessman and the headmaster.

48. Mrs. White thinks the young children need to_____.

- A. stay at school until they are eighteen or nineteen
- B. see something outside school
- C. have some pocket money
- D. have a lot of sleep

49. The businessman thinks that part-time jobs can _____.

- A. be good for the school students
- B. only help the students from poor families
- C. only help the students from rich families
- D. make the students spend a lot of money

50. Which is the best title for the passage? _____.

- A. Part-time jobs
- B. Can children take part-time jobs
- C. Full-time jobs
- D. It's good to take part-time jobs

V. 翻译

一、汉译英

51. 我迷路了。

52. 请不要挂断，我帮你转过去。

53. 那台机器昨天出故障了。

二、英译汉

54. Name as on ID card or passport.

55. Do you have an appointment?

56. What about going to a movie?

57. Give me a call.

58. Tom refused to take over his father's business.

Unit 4、5、6 单元同步测试卷

文科

- 理科

24. I'd like to fly to Xi'an _____ June 10.

- A. in B. at
C. by D. on

25. If you need _____, just use the telephone and press "9" to call the receptionist.

- A. something B. anything
C. nothing D. everything

III. 完形填空

阅读下面文章，掌握其大意，然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Like many people all over the world, Americans enjoy 26 the arrival of each year. In New York, a favorite gathering place 27 December 31 is New York City's Times Square. 28 Americans crowded this famous spot.

The custom of visiting friends, relatives is one of the 29 activities 30 New Year's Day. This activity is called Open House. This custom of Open House 31 the first term as President of George Washington. George Washington welcomed the people, 32 he opened the doors of official residence (官邸大门). Guests are free to arrive and leave 33 they like. Now, families hold "Open House" 34 their friends can visit them throughout the day to 35 good wishes for the new year.

- () 26. A. welcome B. to celebrate C. celebrate D. celebrating
() 27. A. on B. in C. / D. at
() 28. A. Thousands B. Thousands of C. Thousand D. Thousand of
() 29. A. famous B. famous of C. popular D. popularity
() 30. A. before B. in C. on D. after
() 31. A. goes back to B. go back C. went back to D. went back
() 32. A. whom B. who C. that D. to whom
() 33. A. if B. when C. whether D. where
() 34. A. as that B. so that C. as for D. as to
() 35. A. say B. tell C. hope D. express

IV. 阅读理解

(A)

Eating in space is different from eating on the earth, the food that astronauts (宇航员) carry with them does not look like the food you eat.

Some food is carried in closed bags. It is cooked and frozen (冷冻的) before the astronauts get it. All the water is removed (去除掉的, 分离的) from the food, in the spaceship, the astronaut puts the water back. He "shoots" (射入) hot or cold water into the food bag with a special gun. He eats the food through a small hole in the bag.

Other foods come in bite (一口) sizes. The astronaut puts a whole piece in his mouth at once, there can be no crumbs (碎屑) would float (漂浮) around spaceship and get in the way, meat, and

cake often come in bite-size pieces.

Astronauts can not drink water from open cups. The water would float in drops in the spaceship. The water is put in the special gun. The astronaut shoots the water into his mouth.

Eating in space is not easy. Astronauts must learn to eat this way.

36. Some food carried in the closed bags by astronauts is _____

- A. cooked and frozen
B. full of water
C. unwatered (已排水的)
D. both A and C

37. From the passage we can know that _____.

- A. you get much hungrier in space than you do on the earth
B. you cannot have water to drink in a spaceship
C. astronauts must learn many new and different things
D. you can't eat anything in spaceship

38. Astronauts can't drink from open cups because _____.

- A. the water would come out of the open cups and move about slowly and lightly in drops in the spaceship
B. the water would spill (溢出) all over their foods.
C. crumbs would float in the cups.
D. the cups would be broken in the air.

39. The main idea of the passage is that _____.

- A. there is more food and water in space than on the earth
B. eating and drinking in the spaceship is a special problem
C. astronauts can never eat or drink in a spaceship
D. there is no food or water in a spaceship

40. Which of the following statements does the passage lead you to believe? _____

- A. Food for astronauts must be made in a special way.
B. All meat on the earth comes in bite-size pieces.
C. Astronauts have to go hungry in a spaceship.
D. Astronauts will only eat cakes made from crumbs.

(B)

As a vocational school teacher, I have to face all kinds of students every day. Most of them are very good, but some are not. How to treat them?

1. patience

I think that the most important thing, when it comes to being a good vocational school teacher is patience. Patience can make the students gradually (慢慢地) correct their mistakes.

2. words of encouragement

There are many things they do but I'm not satisfied at. But I often encourage them with words. For example, when they clean the classroom, I often say, "Well done!" "You are doing a great job."

Those simple words can give them power. It can inspire (激励) them to work harder and do better.

41. The writer of the article is a _____.
A. student
B. doctor
C. vocational school teacher
D. writer
42. Are all the students in the vocational school very good? _____.
A. Yes
B. No
C. No mentioned
D. All
43. How many ways are mentioned in the article? _____.
A. one
B. three
C. two
D. four
44. you like the teachers with patience? _____.
A. Yes
B. No
C. So so
D. No problem
45. Is it useful to encourage students with words? _____.
A. No
B. Yes
C. No mentioned
D. So so

(C)

When you want to go shopping, decide how much money you can spend for new clothes. Think about the kind of clothes you really need. Then look for those clothes on sale.

There are labels inside all new clothes. The labels tell you how to take care of your clothes. The label for a shirt may tell you to wash it in warm water. A sweater label may tell you how to wash by washing in cold water. The label on a coat may say “dry clean only”. Washing may ruin this coat if do as the directions say of the label, you can keep your clothes looking their best. Many clothes today must: be dry cleaned. Dry cleaning is expensive. Buying new clothes, check to see if they will need to be dry cleaned. You will save money if you buy clothes that can be washed. You can save money if you buy clothes that are well made. Well made clothes last longer. They look good ever after they have been washed many times. Clothes that cost more money are not always better made. They do not always fit better. Sometimes less expensive clothes look and fit better than more expensive clothes.

46. If you want to save money, you can buy clothes that _____.
- A. don't fit you
- B. don't last long
- C. need to be dry cleaned
- D. can be washed
47. The labels inside the clothes tell you _____.
- A. how to keep them looking their best
- B. how to save money
- C. whether they fit you or not
- D. where to get them dry cleaned

48. The first thing for you to do before you buy clothes is _____.
- A. to look for well made clothes
 - B. to know how to wash them
 - C. to see how much money you can pay
 - D. to read the labels inside them
49. We learn from the reading that cheaper clothes _____.
- A. are always worse made
 - B. must be dry cleaned
 - C. can not be washed
 - D. can sometimes fit you better
50. The best title for the reading should be _____.
- A. Buying Less Expensive Clothes
 - B. Taking Enough Money When Shopping
 - C. Being a clever Clothes Shopper
 - D. Choosing the labels inside new clothes

V. 翻译

一、汉译英

51. 我怎样才能到达长城。

52. 请填好表并签名。

53. 我想找个阿姨。

二、英译汉

54. We saw them walking across the road.

55. One way or round-trip?

56. When can you deliver?

57. I'll pick you up at 8:00 tomorrow morning.

58. Welcome to join us!

Unit 1~Unit 6 综合测试卷

职业模块·Unit 1~Unit 6 综合测试卷

- C. that D. then
24. The flight to Singapore was delayed yesterday ____ the heavy fog.
A. as result of B. as a result of
C. because D. result by
25. It is time that we _____ home.
A. go B. return
C. went D. gone
26. My English teacher is _____.
A. Miss Chen B. Teacher Chen
C. Miss chen D. miss chen
27. Keep_____ edges sharp.
A. to cut B. cut
C. cutting D. cutted
28. It can protect you _____the flying dust.
A. at B. with
C. for D. from
29. Hello, I'm calling to make a _____for two train tickets.
A. reserve B. reservation
C. rest D. service
30. The manager is _____business this week.
A. on B. at
C. in D. by
31. Sorry, there are no tables _____at the moment.
A. available B. value
C. able D. valuable
32. I'm an exhibitor _____the Car Exhibition.
A. attend B. to attend
C. attended D. attending
33. We have a Chinese Restaurant and a Western Restaurant,_____ one do you prefer?
A. what B. when
C. which D. that
34. I think this skirt is _____ on you.
A. perfect B. prefer
C. prepare D. prevent
35. Let me _____it up for you.
A. wrap B. wrapped
C. wrapping D. to wrap
36. It is not very big, but well _____.
A. equip B. to equip
C. equipped D. equipping

37. Do you charge any extra_____?
A. free B. fee
C. fly D. feel
38. —I'd like to _____to Mary, please?
—Hold the line. I'll put you through.
A. speak B. say
C. talk D. tell
39. It's very nice _____you to meet me _____the airport.
A. at, in B. of, at
C. with, in D. for, at
40. Is the manager _____ you?
A. expect B. except
C. expecting D. excepting

III. 完形填空 (共 10 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

阅读下面文章, 掌握其大意, 然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

Have you heard of the earthquake(地震) of the Indian Ocean that happen 41 the last Sunday of 2004? About 300,000 lost their lives in the earthquake. Do you know 42 in an earthquake? Let me tell you.

During a quake, if you are in a room, you must get into the open air and stay away 43 buildings, trees, and 44 dangerous things. You mustn't stay in a door way or in a corner or get 45 a heavy desk or table. If you drive a car, a truck or a bus, you must drive it to the side of the road and stop.

After a quake, you must check everyone in your family for 46 and see 47 gas(煤气), water and electrical (电的) lines 48 OK. Please don't use any electrical machines, for there 49 something wrong 50 the lines.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| () 41. | A. in | B. for | C. at | D. on |
| () 42. | A. to do what | B. how to do | C. what do | D. what to do |
| () 43. | A. from | B. to | C. near | D. close to |
| () 44. | A. another | B. others | C. other | D. the others |
| () 45. | A. under | B. at | C. on | D. beside |
| () 46. | A. safely | B. safe | C. save | D. safety |
| () 47. | A. if | B. till | C. that | D. unless |
| () 48. | A. are | B. is | C. was | D. were |
| () 49. | A. being | B. must be | C. maybe | D. may be |
| () 50. | A. with | B. in | C. at | D. by |

第二部分 阅读理解（满分 50 分）

IV. 阅读理解（共 25 小题，每小题 2 分，共 50 分）

(A)

“Who needs a shopping mall (购物中心) if you have Taobao?” says Wang Lin, 28, a writer in Beijing.

Taobao, China’s largest online shopping site (网上购物网站), has become an important part of Wang Lin’s life. She spends lots of money on Taobao.

A growing number of Chinese Internet users like Wang have found the joys of online shopping. Most online shoppers are students or young workers. More women shop on line than men. Clothing and home-use products (产品) are the most popular on line.

It was reported that more than 250 billion (十亿) yuan was spent on online shopping last year, 80% through Taobao.

Taobao means “looking for treasure” in Chinese. People can find almost everything they need on Taobao, from clothes to books, from candies to DVD players .

You may question the security of online shopping. Wang Lin said, “It’s very safe and convenient (便利的). Unless you receive the products from the sellers and are satisfied with them, the shop owner will not get the money. You can also get your money back if you want to return the products.”

51. What are the most popular on line? _____.
A. Candles and DVD players
B. Clothes and books.
C. Clothing and home-use products.
D. Clothes
52. Taobao is _____.
A. a shopping mall
B. an online shopper
C. an online shopping site
D. looking for treasure
53. Most online shoppers are _____.
A. young
B. old
C. babies
D. all people
54. What does the underlined word “security” mean? _____.
A. 质量
B. 安全
C. 信誉
D. 危险
55. Which is the best title (标题) of the passage? _____.
A. Wang Lin’s life.
B. Online shopping in China.
C. Shopping on line is not safe.
D. Taobao means “looking for treasure” in Chinese.

(B)

Hair loss is one of those things we still do not understand. Science has, of course, shown that men are more likely than women to suffer major hair loss. Some kinds of hair loss are an effect of illness. In those cases we can expect the hair to grow back. It all depends on whether the hair root is alive. If it is not, hair loss is permanent (永久的) and nothing will help.

Some daily loss of hair is a normal, healthy sign. Most people lose between 40 to 50 hairs each day. Each of these hairs grows at least two years and then rests. About three months later it is pushed out by a new hair growing from the same root. This is not something that should be worried about.

Something else we know is that normal hair loss is seasonal, with the most hair loss happening in the fall. Everyone experiences a normal cycle of loss and growth.

The problem of hair loss results when loss is greater than growth. The main cause of hair loss in men seems to be accumulation (积累) of a hormone (荷尔蒙) in the body. When that hormone reaches a certain level, the hair growing period is shortened and hair loss is the result. This is no cure for most cases of hair loss. This, however, is not the end of the world.

56. According to science, _____.
A. hair loss is a normal, healthy sign
B. man should pay special attention to hair loss
C. it's likely men have more problems of hair loss
D. nothing can help man's hair grow back
57. The passage tells us _____.
A. hair loss is caused by some kinds of illness
B. human beings lose more hair in the fall
C. hair loss is caused by too much hormone
D. human beings have no way to cure hair loss
58. We now know that the most hair loss happening in the autumn is _____.
A. permanent
B. healthy sign
C. seasonal
D. serious
59. The sentence “This, however, is not the end of the world” means _____.
A. the world will be destroyed in recent years
B. the writer believes the earth exists for ever
C. the person who suffers from hair loss can still be alive
D. man may find a way of curing hair loss in the future
60. The best title for the passage may be _____.
A. Hair Loss
B. Loss or Growth
C. Healthy Sign
D. Cure for Hair Loss

(C)

Although English is not as old as Chinese, it is spoken by many people around the world every day. English speakers are always creating new words, and we should be able to know where most words come from.

Sometimes, however, no one may really know where a word comes from. Did you ever think about why hamburgers are called hamburgers, especially when they are not made with ham(火腿)? About a hundred years ago, some men went to America from Europe. They came from a big city in Germany called Hamburg. They did not speak good English, but they ate good food. When some Americans saw them eating round pieces of beef, they asked the Germans what it was. The Germans did not understand the question and answered. "We came from Hamburg. "One of these Americans owned a restaurant, and had an idea. He cooked some round of beef like what the men from Hamburg ate. Then he put them between two pieces of bread and started selling them. Today "hamburgers" are sold in many countries around the world.

Whether this story is true or not, it certainly is interesting. Knowing why any word has a certain meaning is interesting, too. The reason may be found in any large English dictionary.

61. According to the writer, English _____.

- A. is as old as Chinese
- B. is older than German
- C. is not so old as Chinese
- D. is very difficult to learn

62. Hamburg is _____.

- A. a kind of food
- B. a round piece of beef
- C. the name of a village
- D. a city in Germany

63. According to the story _____.

- A. few Americans like hamburgers
- B. hamburgers are made with beef
- C. hamburgers are made with ham
- D. hamburgers were sold all over the world about a century ago

64. According to the writer, which of the following can be found in any large English dictionary?

- A. Where all the new words come from.
- B. Where those Germans came from.
- C. The reason why any word has a certain meaning.
- D. The reason why English is spoken around the world.

65. According to the story, the word "hamburgers" comes from _____.

- A. China because it has a long history
- B. England because Germans don't speak good English
- C. the round pieces of beef those people from Hamburg brought to America
- D. English speakers because they always create new words

(D)

My mother was telling me about how she and her family got their first television when she was a teenager. Of course it was black and white. She said she only watch it at night. She doesn't remember ever watching it in the morning or afternoon. When I was young we had only about 3 or 4 different channels. My bothers, my sisters and I would sometimes fight about which channel to watch. But we usually enjoyed the same shows.

Nowadays we can get hundreds of channels on TV. I can't believe it! There are channels with old movies, cooking, fishing and so on. It's amazing! There is a channel for everything. I wonder how much my bothers, my sisters and I would fight if we had hundreds of channels when I was a child. Of course we had only one television set.

These days I notice families with 2 or 3 or more television sets in their homes. I guess it stops people from arguing over which channel to choose from .

66. In those days, what kind of television sets did people only have? _____

- A. Black and white ones.
- B. Colors Ones.
- C. All kinds of television sets.
- D. 2 or 3 or more television sets

67. My mother watched TV _____ when she was young.

- A. in the morning
- B. in the afternoon
- C. at night
- D. all day

68. Nowadays, how many channels can we get on TV? _____

- A. 3 or 4 different channels.
- B. Only one channel
- C. Hundreds of channels.
- D. 2 channels

69. When I was a teenager, my brothers, my sisters and I usually enjoyed _____.

- A. four shows
- B. the same shows
- C. different shows
- D. only one show

70. Which of the following is NOT true ? _____

- A. My bother ,my sisters and I would sometimes fight about which channel to watch when I was a child.
- B. These days, there is only one channel with old movies, cooking and fishing.
- C. People have many channels to choose from now.
- D. Families with 2 or 3 or more television sets in their homes.

(E)

People often say that the Englishman's home is his castle. They mean that the home is very important and personal to him. Most people in Britain live in houses rather than flats, and many people own their homes. This means that they can make them individual (个体的); they can paint them, and change them in any way they like. Most houses have a garden, even if it is a very small one, and the garden is usually loved. The house and the garden are the private (私人的) space of the individual. People usually like to mark their space. Are you sitting now in your home or on a train? Have you marked the space around yourself as yours? If you are on the train, you may put your coat or small bag on the seat beside you. If you share a flat, you may have one corner or chair which is your own. Once I was travelling on a train to London, I was in a section for four people and there was a table between us.

The man on the space on my side of the table isn't at all. I was angry. Maybe he thought that he owned the whole table. I had read a book about non-verbal communications. I took various papers out of my bag and put them on his briefcase! When I did this he stiffened and his eyes nearly popped (瞪出) out of his head. I had invaded (侵犯) his space! A few minutes later I took my papers off his case in order to read them. He immediately moved his case to his side of the table. Of course, it is possible that he just wanted to be helpful to me!

If you are visiting another country you may feel that you don't have any private space. Hotel rooms look much the same in every country in the world. All day long, you share public spaces with other people. You see the local people in their private spaces and you feel lonely and "outside". Local people can create their private spaces by talking about things you don't know about. And you even feel that they like you to be outside them. So that they will enjoy being inside even more! This is one of the difficulties of being a traveler! But if you understand it, then it helps you. Haven't you enjoyed being part of a group and "owning" a bit of space?

71. The writer was angry as he was travelling on a train to London because_____.

- A. he had no place to sit
- B. someone had invaded his "space"
- C. too many people shared a section with him
- D. some other people talked about things he didn't know about

72. "... you feel lonely and 'outside'" in paragraph 4 means that_____.

- A. you are alone outside the house
- B. you feel lonely because you travel on your own
- C. you are alone and therefore you go outside to have some fun
- D. you feel lonely and you don't belong to that place or that group of people

73. In Paragraph 4, the pronoun "them" refers to (所指) "_____".

- A. public spaces
- B. private spaces
- C. local people
- D. other countries

74. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage? _____

- A. British people dislike marking their space.
- B. You always feel at home in another country.
- C. Most British people prefer living in houses to flats.
- D. You can't mark your private space in a foreign country.

75. The main purpose of the passage is to tell readers to _____.

- A. own private spaces by living in houses
- B. have one corner of their own in public places
- C. realize the importance of "space" in communication
- D. create their private spaces by talking with local people

第三部分 翻译 (共两题, 满分 40 分)

V. 汉译英 (共 3 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 15 分)

76. 你要买什么?

77. 朝前走。

78. 大减价甩卖。

VI. 英译汉 (共 5 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 25 分)

79. We charge an additional 10 yuan for each ticket.

80. And the installation is also free.

81. It is usually a one-year lease.

82. Clean tools after use every time.

83. The car runs three times as fast as my bike.

职业模块

Unit 7~Unit 12 单元同步测试卷·工科

I. 词汇配对

从 B 栏所给的选项中选出 A 栏中英语词汇的正确释义。

(A 栏)	(B 栏)
() 1. extinguisher	A. 全体员工; 人事部门
() 2. personnel	B. 灭火器
() 3. monitor	C. 视频; 影像
() 4. label	D. 未经批准的
() 5. video	E. 标签
() 6. unauthorized	F. 注意小心
() 7. buried cable	G. 地下电缆
() 8. opened pit	H. 无盖井
() 9. CAUTION	I. 监控
() 10. face shield	J. 面罩

II. 从 B 栏所给的 10 个中文选项中选出 A 栏中英语词汇的正确释义。

(A 栏)	(B 栏)
() 1. working drawing	A. 模板
() 2. instrument	B. 断面图的
() 3. setsquares	C. 图形, 图解
() 4. ellipse	D. 投影
() 5. T-square	E. 椭圆
() 6. view	F. 丁字尺
() 7. projection	G. 视图
() 8. diagram	H. 施工图
() 9. sectional	I. 仪表, 仪器
() 10. template	J. 三角板

III. 从 B 栏所给的 10 个中文选项中选出 A 栏中英语词汇的正确释义:

(A 栏)	(B 栏)
() 1. oxidant	A. 合同

() 2. explosive	B. 收货人
() 3. container	C. 许可证、执照
() 4. PVC	D. 立约人
() 5. EPE	E. 发泡聚苯乙烯
() 6. EPS	F. 发泡聚乙烯
() 7. consignee	G. 聚氯乙烯
() 8. contract	H. 集装箱
() 9. license	I. 爆炸物
() 10. contractor	J. 氧化剂

IV. 从 B 栏所给的 10 个中文选项中选出 A 栏中英语词汇的正确释义:

(A 栏)	(B 栏)
() 1. circuit	A. 转接器, 适配器
() 2. storage battery	B. 电容器
() 3. resistor	C. 二极管
() 4. capacitor	D. 电源插座
() 5. diode	E. 保险丝
() 6. transformer	F. 变压器
() 7. integrated circuit	G. 集成电路
() 8. fuse	H. 电阻器
() 9. power socket	I. 电路
() 10. adaptor	J. 蓄电池

V. 从 B 栏所给的 10 个中文选项中选出 A 栏中英语词汇的正确释义:

(A 栏)	(B 栏)
() 1. semiconductor	A. 吸尘器
() 2. transistor	B. 家用电器
() 3. ohmmeter	C. 配电盘, 分配器
() 4. voltmeter	D. 电容
() 5. multimeter	E. 半导体
() 6. capacitance	F. 晶体
() 7. energy	G. 电压表
() 8. distributor	H. 欧姆表
() 9. household appliance	I. 万用表
() 10. vacuum cleaner	J. 能量

Unit 7~Unit 12 单元测试卷·文科

I. 从 B 栏所给的 10 个中文选项中选出 A 栏中英语词汇的正确释义:

(A 栏)	(B 栏)
() 1. express	A. 可信度
() 2. menu	B. 包装
() 3. order	C. 邮资, 邮费
() 4. steamed	D. 投诉; 抱怨
() 5. postage	E. 蒸的
() 6. pickup	F. 菜单
() 7. reliability	G. 快递
() 8. packing	H. 点菜; 订购
() 9. complaint	I. 亏损; 遗失
() 10. loss	J. 提货

II. 从 B 栏所给的 10 个中文选项中选出 A 栏中英语词汇的正确释义:

(A 栏)	(B 栏)
() 1. interpreter	A. 客户
() 2. cooler	B. 投影仪
() 3. folder	C. 订书机
() 4. cabinet	D. U 盘
() 5. laptop	E. 扫描仪
() 6. scanner	F. 翻译员
() 7. flash	G. 饮水机
() 8. stapler	H. 文件夹, 档案夹
() 9. projector	I. 文件柜
() 10. client	J. 笔记本电脑

III. 从 B 栏所给的 10 个中文选项中选出 A 栏中英语词汇的正确释义:

(A 栏)	(B 栏)
() 1. magnetic	A. 收银员
() 2. signature	B. (银行) 出纳员
() 3. commission	C. 会员
() 4. memo	D. 付款
() 5. rate	E. 有磁性的
() 6. payment	F. 签字

() 7. Union Pay	G. 佣金
() 8. membership	H. 便笺, 备忘录
() 9. teller	I. 银联卡
() 10. cashier	J. 比率

IV. 从 B 栏所给的 10 个中文选项中选出 A 栏中英语词汇的正确释义:

(A 栏)	(B 栏)
() 1. shipment	A. 送货
() 2. cost	B. 费用, 成本
() 3. reimburse	C. 瓷砖
() 4. adjust	D. 五金
() 5. hardware	E. 调整, 修理
() 6. tile	F. 保险箱
() 7. cable	G. 电工
() 8. safe	H. 网线
() 9. electrician	I. 堵塞
() 10. clog	J. 补偿, 归还

V. 从 B 栏所给的 10 个中文选项中选出 A 栏中英语词汇的正确释义:

(A 栏)	(B 栏)
() 1. unclog	A. 探测器
() 2. recharge	B. 乘客
() 3. lifeblood	C. 办理登机(入住)手续
() 4. feedback	D. 安保
() 5. sampler	E. 告别, 辞行
() 6. farewell	F. 疏通
() 7. security	G. 充值
() 8. check-in	H. 生命线
() 9. passenger	I. 反馈
() 10. detector	J. 样本

职业模块·综合测试卷

第一部分 英语知识运用（共三题，满分 60 分）

I. 专业英语词汇释义（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

工科类

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------------------|----------|
| () 1. scissors | A. 仪器；器械 |
| () 2. conductor | B. 计算器 |
| () 3. hazardous Article | C. 剪刀 |
| () 4. instruments | D. 充电器 |
| () 5. emergency phone | E. 电源 |
| () 6. manufacturer | F. 紧急电话 |
| () 7. calculator | G. 导体 |
| () 8. power supply | H. 制造商 |
| () 9. accessory | I. 附件 |
| () 10. charger | J. 危险品 |

文科类

- | | |
|-------------------|--------|
| () 1. contract | A. 档案 |
| () 2. document | B. 人事 |
| () 3. employee | C. 合同 |
| () 4. file | D. 小提箱 |
| () 5. label | E. 规章 |
| () 6. license | F. 标签 |
| () 7. personnel | G. 文件 |
| () 8. regulation | H. 执照 |
| () 9. jetway | I. 登机道 |
| () 10. suitcase | J. 雇员 |

II. 单项选择（共 30 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 30 分）

11. English is _____ interesting subject for most of _____ students.
A. the, / B. the, the C. a, the D. an, the

12. There will be an American film _____ the evening of September 29th.
A. in B. at C. on D. /
13. I have _____ his invitation, but I wouldn't _____ it.
A. accepted, receive B. received, accept
C. accepted, accepted D. received, receive
14. He spoke so fast that nobody could _____ him.
A. know B. recognize C. grasp D. follow
15. The doctor have made every _____ to save the boy's life.
A. strength B. energy C. effort D. power
16. There is _____ bread left in the fridge. Can you go and get _____?
A. some, a few B. not many, a little
C. not much, some D. many, any
17. I was angry _____ him _____ keeping me waiting.
A. to, to B. on, for C. about, to D. with, for
18. I try to be _____ to all my new neighbors.
A. quietly B. angrily C. closely D. friendly
19. My father is busy _____ his work. I think he can finish _____ it in an hour.
A. make, to do B. doing, doing
C. to do, to make D. making, do
20. I tried to call you _____ I heard from him, but you were not in.
A. since B. and C. until D. as soon as
21. Paul likes playing _____ piano, but he doesn't like playing _____ golf.
A. /, the B. the, / C. /, / D. the, the
22. During the exams, there are _____ parents waiting for their children outside the test center.
A. thousand of B. thousands
C. thousand D. thousands of
23. _____ my day _____, I will go to the countryside to visit my grandma.
A. At, out B. On, off C. In, on D. In, off
24. I'm not feeling _____. I want to go to see the doctor.
A. well B. tired C. excited D. hungry
25. —_____ do your parents exercise?
—Three times a week.
A. How far B. How long
C. How often D. How soon
26. Deng Yaping _____ the national table tennis team in 1988.
A. took part in B. took C. joined D. joined in
27. What _____ you _____ to the party tonight?
A. are, going to wear B. were, going
C. will, spend D. did, want

28. I'm quieter than most of the kids in my class. _____ my friend.
A. So is B. So does C. Neither is D. Neither does
29. Don't forget _____ the letter for me. It's urgent.
A. posted B. posting C. post D. to post
30. Here is some trash. Could you please _____?
A. take them out B. take it out C. take out them D. take out it
31. He is one of _____ popular stars in China.
A. most B. the more C. the most D. more
32. —Mum, I want _____ of these two coats.
—You can only buy one of them.
A. one B. all C. some D. both
33. The doctor says it is necessary _____.
A. to rest B. doing exercise C. eat healthy food D. takes some medicine
34. We need a few _____ for dinner tonight.
A. butter B. cup of milk C. slices of bread D. rices
35. —Do you read newspapers?
—No, I _____ do.
A. never B. always C. usually D. often
36. —When _____ you finish _____ the watch?
—Three hours ago.
A. do, have B. did, mending C. were, to sell D. was, buying
37. —Do you have enough students to carry the boxes?
—No, I think we need _____ students.
A. two more B. two others C. another D. two another
38. —Would you like to come to dinner tonight?
—_____.
—What a pity.
A. Of course I will. I like to have dinner with you
B. I'd love to, but I am too busy.
C. Sorry, I cannot cook delicious food for you
D. My mother will come with me, too
39. —Be sure to write to me as soon as you get there.
—_____.
A. Thank you very much B. Have a nice trip
C. I'm sure I will D. Good luck

40. —May I have a cup of coffee, please?

—_____

- A. You are here. B. That's a good idea.
C. It tastes really good. D. Sorry, we only have tea.

III. 完形填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

The moon, our 41, travels 42 the earth. It has 43 been visited by man in spaceships.

Man-made satellites have been sent up 44 space by many countries. They go round 45. We used them 46 us to learn more 47 the earth, the weather and other things. They are also used to 48 and receive messages. It makes people 49 different countries understand each other better. So people say the world itself is becoming a much 50 place.

- () 41. A. satellite B. satellites C. Sun D. Earth
() 42. A. on B. near C. round D. before
() 43. A. just B. never C. before D. already
() 44. A. to B. into C. in D. over
() 45. A. the sun B. the earth C. The moon D. the sea
() 46. A. help B. helping C. to help D. helped
() 47. A. about B. for C. of D. on
() 48. A. send B. sending C. sends D. sent
() 49. A. come B. comes C. from D. form
() 50. A. larger B. bigger C. small D. smaller

第二部分 阅读理解 (满分 50 分)

IV. 阅读理解 (共 25 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 50 分)

(A)

The students were having their chemistry (化学) class. Miss Li was telling the children what water was like. After that, she asked her students, "What's water?" No one spoke for a few minutes. Miss Li asked again, "Why don't you answer my question? Didn't I tell you what water is like?"

Just then a boy put up his hand and said, "Miss Li, you told us that water has no color and no smell. But where to find such kind of water? The water in the river behind my house is always black and it has a bad smell." Most of the children agreed With him.

"I'm sorry, children." said the teacher, "Our water is getting dirtier and dirtier. That's a problem."

51. The students were having their _____ class.
A. English B. Chinese C. chemistry D. maths
52. Miss Li was telling the children what _____ was like.
A. water B. air C. earth D. weather
53. A boy said, "The water in the river behind my house is always _____."
A. white B. black C. clean D. clear

54. Most of the children _____ the boy.
A. agreed with B. wrote to C. heard from D. sent for
55. The water in the river has color and smell because it is getting _____.
A. more and more B. less and less
C. cleaner and cleaner D. dirtier and dirtier

(B)

Hank lived in a small town, but then he found a job in a big city and moved there with his wife and his two children.

On the first Saturday in their new home, Hank took his new red car out the garage(汽车房) and began to wash it. A neighbor stopped and said, "What a nice car! Is it yours?"

"Sometimes," Hank answered.

The neighbor was surprised. "Sometimes? What do you mean?"

"Well," answered Hank, "When there's a party in the town, it's my daughter's. When there's a football game somewhere, it's my son's. When I've washed it, and it looks nice and clean, it's my wife's. And when it needs gas(汽油), it's mine."

56. Hank got a job _____.
A. in a small town B. in a shop
C. in a big city D. in a garage
57. How many people are there in Hank's family? _____.
A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
58. Hank's daughter took the car when she _____.
A. went to school B. went to a party in the town
C. went down town D. went to watch a football game
59. When Hank's wife took the car, it must _____.
A. be very nice and clean B. be very new
C. move very fast D. be dirty
60. Washing the car is _____ job.
A. Hank's B. Hank's wife's
C. Hank's daughter's D. Hank's son's

(C)

The problem for young people who want to find a job is that there are a lot of people who have no jobs in Australia. The choice that young people can make depends more and more on their final examination results. The young person who has good results can either continue in full-time education or can often find a job such as in a big shop, or bank, or the public services, or in industry. The girl or boy who had poor examination results often wants to leave school, but he or she finds it difficult to find a job at all. The story of Brian is not so happy. Brian did badly at school so he wanted to leave. He thought he could earn some money and do some of the thing he wanted to do. He left school, but up until now he could not get a job. So he is getting more and more disappointed(失望). His parents are very worried, but they do not know what they can do.

61. Young people in Australia _____.
A. can easily find a job after graduation
B. find it not easy to find a job after graduation
C. want to find a job because the school education always costs a lot of money
D. do not want to find a job before graduation
62. It is _____ that the young people who want to find a job mainly depend on in today's Australia.
A. their family background
B. all their examination results
C. their teachers
D. their results of the most important examinations
63. Young people who can either go on with their education or can find a job are usually _____.
A. the students who have done badly at school
B. both boys and girls
C. the students who have good examination results
D. those who want to leave school
64. Students who have poor examination results want to leave school because _____.
A. it will be more difficult for them to find a job after graduation
B. they will have a wider choice for jobs
C. they fail to get good examination results
D. they are not interested in their school life
65. After he left school, Brian found _____.
A. things didn't go as he had expected
B. he could earn a lot of money
C. he became happier
D. he could even support his family with his pay

(D)

We each have a memory (记忆力). That's why we can still remember things after a long time. Some people have very good memories and they can easily learn many things by heart. But some people can only remember things when they say or do them again and again. Many of the great men of the world have got surprising memories.

A good memory is a great help in learning a language. Everybody learns his mother language when he is a small child. He hears the sounds, remembers them and then he learns to speak. Some children are living with their parents in foreign countries. They can learn two languages as easily as one because they hear, remember and speak two languages every day. In the school it is not so easy to learn a foreign language because the pupils have so little time for it and they are busy with other subjects, too.

But your memory will become better and better when you do more and more exercises.

66. Some people can easily learn many things by heart because_____.
- A. they always sleep very well B. they often eat good food
- C. they read a lot of books D. they have very good memories
67. Everybody learns his mother language_____.
- A. at the age of six B. when he is a small child
- C. after he goes to school D. when he can read and write
68. Before a child can speak, he must_____.
- A. read and write B. make sentences
- C. hear and remember the sounds D. think hard
69. In school the pupils can't learn a foreign language well because_____ .
- A. they have no good memories B. they have no recorders
- C. they have too much time for it D. they are busy with other subjects
70. Your memory will become better and better_____.
- A. if you have plenty of good food
- B. if you do more and more exercises
- C. if you do morning exercises every day
- D. if you get up early

(E)

Many teenagers feel that the most important people in their lives are their friends. They believe that their family members, especially their parents, don't know them as well their friends do. In large families, it is often for brothers and sisters to fight with each other and then they can only go to their friends for advice. It is very important for teenagers to have one good friend or many friends. Even when they are not with their friends, they usually spend a lot of time talking among themselves on the phone. This communication is very important in children's growing up, because friends can discuss something difficult to say to their family members.

However, parents often try to choose their children's friends for them. Some parents may even stop their children from meeting their good friends. The question of "choice" is an interesting one. Have you ever thought of the following questions?

Who choose your friends?

Do you choose your friends or your friends choose you?

Have you got a good friends your parent don't like?

71. Many teenagers think their _____ know them better than their parents do.

- A. friends B. teachers
- C. brothers and sisters D. classmates

72. When teenagers stay alone, the usual way of communication is to _____.

- A. go to their friends B. talk with their parents
- C. have a discussion with their family D. talk with their friends on the phone

73. Which of the following is DIFFERENT in meaning from the sentence "Some parents may even stop their children from meeting their good friends."? _____

- A. Some parents may even not allow their children to meet their good friends.
- B. Some parents may even ask their children to stay away from their good friends.

- C. Some parents may even not let their children meet their good friends.
- D. Some parents may want their children to stop to meet their good friends.

74. Which of the following sentences is TRUE? _____

- A. Parents should like everything their children enjoy.
- B. In all families, children can choose everything they like.
- C. Parents should try their best to understand their children better.
- D. Teenagers can only go to their friends for help.

75. The main idea of this passage is that _____.

- A. Teenagers need friends
- B. Friends can give good advice
- C. Parents often choose their children's friends for them
- D. Good friends can communicate with each other

第三部分 翻译（共两题，满分 40 分）

V. 汉译英（共 3 小题；每小题 5 分，满分 15 分）

76. 墙上有一幅画。

77. 事实上，我很喜欢音乐。

78. 你不能放弃学习英语。

VI. 英译汉（共 5 小题；每小题 5 分，满分 25 分）

79. It is said that he died of a traffic accident.

80. Please make sure that all the lights are turned off when you leave.

81. He is not aware of his mistake.

82. Smoking has many bad effects on people's health.

83. He ran the company by himself .